

## Terrorists Slay 2 Hostages

### Nixon Says Crisis Will Not Force U.S. to Devalue

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that the present monetary crisis will not result in another formal devaluation of the dollar. The dollar is sound and will survive "this international attack on it," he told a news conference in Washington.

"As I look at the U.S. economy," he added, "I would say the dollar is a good bet in world markets today."

He noted that the United States has the lowest rate of inflation of any industrial country and the strongest economy. He added that his "responsible budget" would aid in keeping the dollar's inflation rate low.

He also called for international cooperation in creating an international monetary system which is flexible enough to take care of what he called "temporary" attacks on one currency or another.

Despite the statement of confidence in the dollar, however, Mr. Nixon scheduled a meeting at the White House tomorrow with his top economic advisers.

The unusual convocation, coming on a Saturday, gave rise to speculation that the officials would discuss the monetary crisis and the run on the dollar.

White House spokesman Gerald R. Warren cautioned reporters not to assume that this was the purpose of the meeting, however.

**Dollar Down**  
Meanwhile, every major central bank was shut today rather than be forced into buying the U.S. currency to keep it from falling.

The dollar rate established 16 days ago, following its 10 percent devaluation, in very light unofficial trading among commercial banks today, the dollar was in effect devalued anew, quoted at steep discounts from its official rate.

In Germany, where the Bundesbank bought an estimated \$2.7 billion in support operations yesterday, foreign exchange markets will not reopen before Thursday, giving officials added time to put together a joint European response to the latest crisis.

There was no immediate indication whether other foreign exchange markets will reopen before then.

Attempts to lay the groundwork for a joint solution were under way today in both Bonn and Brussels. The EEC Commission organized the preparatory work for a reunion of finance ministers from the nine member states set for Sunday afternoon. The outcome of the Brussels conference will be largely determined by whether or not Britain is willing to set a fixed value for the pound sterling.

Sterling has been floating since mid-1972 and German officials are urging Britain to set a fixed rate and then join in an EEC-wide float against the dollar. Such an approach would mean the value of the EEC currencies would remain stable against each other while fluctuating as a bloc against the dollar.

Discussions to get Britain to rejoin sterling began yesterday, when Prime Minister Edward Heath arrived in Bonn for a long stay.

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**DIPLOMATIC HANDIWORK**—Applauding the signing of the final act of the Vietnam talks are, from left, front row: Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, a member of the Chinese delegation, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs William P. Rogers, second row: Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa.; Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont.; Rep. Gerald Ford, R., Mich., and Rep. John J. McFall, D., Calif.

### Rogers Hails 'Constructive Action'

## 12 Parties Sign Final Act on Vietnam

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—The international conference on Vietnam ended today with the signing of the final act, giving what North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Day Trinh called a "seal of universality" to the Vietnam peace agreement.

At the last minute, however, some of the hostilities and rivalries that have marked the recent history of Vietnam broke through.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei used the final ceremony to condemn the South Vietnamese government for violating the Jan. 27 cease-fire, and to call the Provisional Revolutionary Government the "authentic representative" of the South Vietnamese people.

South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam dismissed the Chinese statement as "erroneous and baseless."

Mr. Chi gave strong support to the Communist Vietnamese delegations by backing them in their protests against the recent incidents involving their delegates to the Joint Military Commission in South Vietnam.

It was over these incidents that North Vietnam announced Tuesday the suspension of U.S. prisoner releases.

Mr. Trinh said today that the agreement Wednesday to resume the releases came after his meeting with the U.S. South Vietnamese and Viet Cong foreign ministers at which the four were able to "agree on the measures necessary to end the incidents in South Vietnam."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers denied again today that there had been any "linkage" between the resumption of prisoner releases and the security issue.

Another issue came up today when Mr. Rogers indicated his displeasure over United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's rapid agreement yesterday to begin discussions with the PRG on the opening of a liaison office at the UN.

At a press conference following the signing today, Mr. Rogers denied that the PRG was a government and said that Mr. Waldheim had assured him that he had agreed only to "study" the question of PRG representation.

"I am sure that when he has studied the idea, he will discover that it is not the proper decision," Mr. Rogers said. "If every time a political party can declare itself a government and enter the UN, there would be no end to it," he said.

It is clear from today's signing, however, that the PRG has been officially consecrated as a "government." The 12 signatures on the pages of the final act make no distinction between the PRG and the other 11 signatories, and the act clearly states that it is being signed by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

South Vietnam accepted this arrangement only after a paragraph had been added to the act stating that the signatures did not imply mutual recognition by the participating countries.

It seems clear that the UN will have no easy time deciding how to solve the problem. Not only must it now consider normalizing relations with a divided nation, as it will soon do with East and West Germany, but it must consider relations with two governments within one half of that nation.

Mr. Rogers called this week's meeting a "satisfactory conference" and "constructive international action." He said the United States had accomplished most of its goals here, including establishing a procedure for reconvening the conference in the event of cease-fire violations, and the mention of Laos and Cambodia in the agreement.

On reconvening, he said it was the "right decision" that all of the 12 countries would be enough to call a new meeting. "This will prevent frivolous calls, yet it will not be too cumbersome," he said.

He said the inclusion of Laos and Cambodia was right because he considered that "peace in Indochina is indivisible." He suggested that the conference could (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Nothing From Domestic Budget, Nixon Says

**Hanoi to Get AID, Pentagon Funds**

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that any assistance money for Indochina will come from defense and Agency for International Development funds and not from the domestic side of the budget.

Arguing at a news conference that aid for North Vietnam is in the interest of peace, the President recalled that American aid to Germany and Japan after World War II helped strengthen peace and security in Europe and Asia.

The President said that the pledge to aid North Vietnam would be not a condition of the cease-fire, but he declared that it would contribute to "lasting peace and stability in the area."

"The costs of peace are great, but the costs of war are much greater," Mr. Nixon said, defending his proposal to supply aid to North Vietnam and other nations of Indochina.

He has been particularly criticized for proposing aid to a former enemy by persons who maintain that the money would come from essential domestic needs. His assurance that the money would come from the military budget and AID was expected to reduce somewhat this opposition.

The aid program will have to have congressional support, the President said. He predicted that, after Congress considers the issue carefully, it will support aid in the interest of peace.

Mr. Nixon said he remained optimistic about the effectiveness of the cease-fire in Vietnam. He said that, while violence has not been eliminated, it has been reduced.

"I doubt if it will become zero in any time in the foreseeable future," he acknowledged, "because of the fact that a guerrilla war... is not going to be ended by one agreement, not in one month, not in two months."

The United States is continuing to use its influence with both sides to get adherence to the agreement, he said. He recalled that 20 years after the Korean armistice, there were incidents even though there is a clear demarcation line in Korea.

He declined to describe behind-the-scenes negotiations this week over Hanoi's delay in releasing American prisoners of war.

But he said that the suggestion that the deadlock was broken because the United States promised to help get better compliance with the cease-fire "is completely wrong."

The United States is doing that, he said, but the POW issue "stands on its own" in relation only to the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam, he said.

The President announced that the date for his proposed meeting with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu had been fixed for April 2 and 3 in San Clemente, Calif.

When asked if he had changed his opposition to amnesty for draft evaders and deserters, he said he had not.

### U.S. Aides Killed, Belgian Is Shot by Arabs in Khartoum

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 2—Terrorists of the Black September group of Palestinian guerrillas tonight executed two American diplomats—the ambassador and his unofficial predecessor—among the five hostages they seized yesterday in an invasion of a diplomatic party at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum, the Sudan capital.

There were conflicting reports that they had also slain—or seriously wounded—the Belgian diplomatic representative.

The Sudan's broadcasting outlet, Radio Ondurman, said that the three had been executed by the terrorists.

But a spokesman for the U. S. Embassy in Khartoum said that when a Sudanese Army officer had entered the Saudi building, he saw the two Americans' bodies but had found the Belgian still alive, although badly wounded.

The Sudanese tried unsuccessfully to persuade the guerrillas to allow the Belgian to be moved elsewhere for medical treatment, the American spokesman reported.

The American ambassador was Cleo A. Noel, 54, married and the father of two, who had been a Foreign Service officer since 1949 and had served two previous tours in Khartoum, where he was named envoy in December. The other American was George Curtis Moore, 47, a career diplomat since 1947, who was the guest of honor at yesterday's party. He was to have left Khartoum for a new post. Mr. Moore had been in charge of U.S. interests at the Dutch Embassy in the Sudan between 1969 and last year's resumption of U.S.-Sudanese ties, which had been broken in the 1967 Middle East war.

**Belgian Identified**  
The Belgian who was either killed or wounded is Guy Ede, 38, his country's ambassador for current affairs in the Sudan. Belgium's formal diplomatic ties there are the responsibility of its envoy to Cairo.

The Americans and the Belgian were wounded at 7 p.m. (1700 GMT) yesterday when the terrorists—firing submachine guns—burst into the diplomatic reception at the embassy.

Their wounds were considered slight, however, and their captors allowed doctors to visit the embassy twice today to treat them.

At 2 and 6 p.m. today, the guerrillas let deadlines pass for fulfillment of their demands that four nations free imprisoned Palestinians or their supporters.

At 8:15 p.m., a guerrilla phoned a Sudanese official and said his group's patience was exhausted and they were determined to carry out the threatened execution. "We have received no reasonable promises" to the demands made on the United States, Israel, West Germany and Jordan, the guerrilla said.

Less than an hour later, at 9 p.m.—36 hours after their ordeal began—the Americans and the Belgian were shot again.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman, George Thompson, said four shots inside the Saudi building were heard by troops and officials surrounding the four-story structure, and then came 14 more (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Wounded Knee Indians Free 11 Hostages, Still Hold Village

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 2 (AP)—Eleven persons freed after being held hostage since Tuesday by militant Indians refused to leave this historic hamlet, which still was being held by the militants.

Sen. George McGovern and Sen. James Abourezk, South Dakota Democrats, said the hostages were released at noon yesterday.

"They didn't want to leave their homes," Sen. McGovern said. "We offered to take the hostages with us, but they didn't want to go," he added.

The senators continued negotiations last night with representatives of the 200 Indians who occupied the village on the Pine Ridge Reservation of the Oglala Sioux in the southwestern part of the state.

The Indians, members of the American Indian Movement, Tuesday raided the Wounded Knee trading post, took guns and ammunition, made hostages of the 11 inhabitants and surrounded the village with sentries.

Today an AIM leader said that five caravans involving about 1,500 Indians were on the way to the Pine Ridge Reservation "to bring this thing to a head."

Senators and the dozen representatives of the Indians met between a barricade manned by Indian guards and another picket line established a few miles away by federal marshals. They met once in an open pasture and later, during the night, in what Sen. McGovern described as a "hastily erected tepee."

"The main thing was that we got assurances that the hostages were free to leave," Sen. McGovern said.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

### Leftists Gain in French Poll; 1st Voting Round Is Sunday

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—The public opinion poll taken over the legislative elections today showed that the Gaullist party had increased its lead to 11 points, the widest margin of the campaign.

The poll, taken Tuesday by the Institut de Public Opinion and published today in the newspaper *France Soir*, showed a combined left supported by 36 percent of the voters, compared with 34 percent for the Gaullist-led party.

This represented an increase of two points for the left and a drop of two points by the Gaullists from 10 days before.

The Gaullist Reformateurs also led up a point in today's poll, to 13 percent 10 days ago.

The poll showed the Communist party staying even from 19 percent 10 days ago to 19 percent today, while the Socialist party picked up a point, to 23 percent.

An extreme-leftist, Unifié Socialiste party also picked up a point, to 5 percent.

The poll tended to confirm belief that the Gaullists' campaign has been largely ineffective under the leadership of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, while the strength of the left has come from the rise of the non-Communist left.

Since the polling began in December, the majority dropped from a high of 40 percent support, while the Socialists climbed a point and the PSU climbed three. The Communists dropped one point during this period, as did the Reformateurs.

Under the French two-round voting system, it is impossible to determine from the 11-point lead just how much the left will be able to close the gap on the majority in Sunday's voting. But some French analysts, on the strength of today's final poll, were saying that there was a 50-50 chance that the majority would lose control and would need to call on the Reformateurs to form a majority.

The Reformateurs made it clear (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Irish Coalition Defeats Lynch, Ends Party's 16-Year Reign

By Richard Eder

DUBLIN, March 2 (UPI)—The Fianna Fail party, which governed Ireland for the last 16 years, was toppled from power in Wednesday's general elections.

The coalition of the Fine Gael—Fianna Fail's traditional rival—and the smaller Labour party, which held 73 seats in the Parliament, Fianna Fail will have 69, and two independents have been elected.

Today, counting continued for a dozen seats for which definite results were not in. Under Ireland's proportional representation system, voters mark not only first choices, but second, third, fourth—or however many names there are on the ballot—as well.

Ballots are counted and recounted up to a dozen times until the three, four or five most successful candidates, according to the number of seats in the constituency, are selected.

It was clear, however, that the coalition would have 73 seats with only a remote chance that this would drop to 72 or rise to 74. This would be a working majority of one to four—depending on how the two independents vote.

It is not much, but Irish governments traditionally govern with small majorities. For the last two years, for example, Premier Jack Lynch held a minority in the Dail.

Although the result was a shock to Mr. Lynch and to Fianna Fail—the defeat of Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan was a particularly humiliating one for the party—it was a rather gentle shock. Fianna Fail's popular vote actually increased by nearly a percentage point, thus providing it with reassurance that its long-term prospects were not badly hurt.

The swing of seats the other way was due to the peculiarities (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

الأمم المتحدة

Austria	.....	8 S.	Lebanon	.....	90 P.
Belgium	.....	14 B.F.	Luxembourg	.....	14 L.F.
Denmark	.....	2.5 D.K.	Morocco	.....	1.5 M.
France	.....	1.49 F.	Netherlands	.....	1 N.F.
Germany	.....	1.49 G.	Norway	.....	1.5 N.F.
Greece	.....	1.49 G.	Portugal	.....	1.5 P.
India	.....	1.49 I.	Spain	.....	1.5 S.
Italy	.....	1.49 I.	Sweden	.....	1.5 S.F.
Japan	.....	1.49 J.	Switzerland	.....	1.5 S.F.
South Korea	.....	1.49 S.K.	Turkey	.....	1.5 T.
Taiwan	.....	1.49 T.	U.S. Military	.....	5.25
U.S.	.....	1.49 U.S.	Vietnam	.....	5.25



## Terrorists Kill 2 U.S. Envoys, Belgian Reportedly Also Shot

(Continued from Page 1)  
shots—apparently fired from outside. By then, Sudanese paratroopers were in sniping positions in trees and on nearby buildings, and armored vehicles were positioned around the embassy.

Three hours later, the Omdurman radio interrupted its regular news at midnight (1200 GMT) to announce that Maj. Gen. El-Badr Ahmed, the vice-president and interior minister, had received a telephone call from the Sudanese ambassador, who said the guerrillas "have executed" the Americans and the Belgian.

Gen. Ahmed asked to speak to the leader of the Black September gang and the unidentified guerrilla confirmed to him that he had carried out the execution.

The Sudanese government statement expressed the nation's "deep sorrow for the tragic and to the ordeal of the Americans and Belgian."

The guerrillas killed the three diplomats despite pleas by the Khartoum government to extend their deadline to tomorrow, the radio said.

President Nixon, who earlier today had vowed not to "give in to blackmail" and who had dispatched a special diplomatic task

force to assist the Sudanese in negotiations with the terrorists, said tonight that the killers "must be brought to justice."

In a statement read by White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler, in Washington, the President said:

"This tragic event underscores once again the need of all nations to take a firm stand against the menace of international terrorism."

He said it was "with the deepest sense of grief that I have learned of the acts of terrorism which took the lives" of Mr. Noel and Mr. Moore.

Arab radios reported that, after tonight's killings, the terrorists asked Sudanese authorities for a plane and safe conduct for themselves and their remaining captives—Saudi Ambassador Abdullah al-Nahouk and Jordanian chargé d'affaires Adly al-Nasser, 25.

The government reply was not known, but news on Khartoum said that the Sudanese were outraged by this, the first attack on an Arab embassy in any Arab nation, and were marshaling troops in apparent preparations to storm the embassy.

The special American task force sent from West Germany to help negotiate the captives' release, had not arrived when the executions took place. Deputy Under Secretary of State William Macomber and a team of aides had stopped in Khartoum when the killings occurred.

Earlier tonight, it had seemed possible that negotiations might succeed in freeing the prisoners.

The Sudanese government acceded to part of their latest request to provide them with a special plane for a flight to the United States—but rejected their demand that the Sudanese foreign and information ministers accompany them and their captives.

Their earlier demands had been that the United States release from prison Sirhan B. Sirhan, 28, the immigrant Palestinian background who assassinated Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968; that West Germany free leaders of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group; and that Jordan release about 70 Palestinians and that Israel free all Arab women imprisoned as suspected guerrillas.

Jordan and Israel rejected the demands outright. President Nixon voiced his determination to oppose "blackmail" and the terrorists dropped their demand on West Germany after Bonn withheld consent.

According to a Bonn spokesman, they apparently did so because they had failed to capture the West German ambassador in Khartoum, who had not attended the party the terrorists invaded last night.

A State Department aide said in Washington that there was no possibility that the Black September guerrillas would be flown to the United States.

Still later, the guerrillas rejected a Cairo invitation to come to Egypt and insisted on the U.S. trip.

The guerrillas, during the day, had stopped mentioning their demand on West Germany, dropped their ransom bid to Israel, saying the Sudan could not communicate with the "Zionist enemy," and apparently replaced the demand for Sirhan's freedom with the demand for a flight to the United States.

They continued to press their demands on Jordan, however, saying that nation's regime enjoyed the full support of "all the colonialist forces and imperialists throughout the world."

In possible explanation of their wish to fly to the United States, a statement by the Black September group said that in view of the "imperialist" backing of Jordan and Israel, "we therefore turn to the American people, who have stood courageously with the people of Vietnam, to exert pressure on the warmongers and professional criminal officials, to accept our terms, which are aimed at rescuing a group of people subjected to a kind of kind of torture in Jordan and [Israeli] occupied land."

## Lynch Loses To Coalition In Irish Vote

### Fianna Fail Ousted After 16-Year Reign

(Continued from Page 1)  
of the proportional representation system and the effective work of the two coalition parties in throwing marginal votes to each other.

The results had been widely predicted, yet the narrow but unmistakable defeat of the party that made itself the symbol of the Irish nation and held power for 35 of the last 41 years has surprised even those who said it was likely.

Two brief and not highly successful intervals of government by a coalition of Fine Gael and the Labor party in the late forties and mid-fifties had not really shaken Fianna Fail's power-house image.

Today, while Mr. Lynch was saying on television that it looked as if he had lost, the coalition leader, Liam Cosgrave, was sharply reminding questioners that he had not yet won. This owed something to Mr. Cosgrave's cautious and rather unbending character, but it also had something to do with the Fianna Fail mystique.

Fighting the election on bread-and-butter issues—taxes, inflation, housing—the coalition had hoped to do particularly well in Dublin. In fact, Fianna Fail held its own in the capital and it was in the rural areas—that the coalition came on strong.

Public interest was exceptionally high and balloting was heavy. The mixed pattern of results, however, made it unclear as to what issues, if any, decided the electoral vote.

One issue which has notably failed to be clarified was the question of policy toward Northern Ireland. Mr. Lynch has taken a stiff line with the IRA, has supported efforts for a peaceful solution in the North and has not pressed the question of reunification. The opposition's line has not been noticeably different and in fact neither side made policy toward the North an issue.

But any major tragic development in the North, any severe onslaught on the Catholic minority, would sharply reverse the South's mood of noninvolvement, in the opinion of all qualified observers here. If this were to happen, both Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Lynch would be forcibly converted into hawks or swept aside.

Some observers believe that the Fine Gael-Labor coalition may have a marginally greater chance of reaching an understanding with Ulster's Protestant majority. Most Protestants have an abiding suspicion of Fianna Fail.

When the new government, headed by Mr. Cosgrave, takes office on March 14, it is expected quickly to put into effect several of its campaign promises. One is the removal of the value-added tax on food; another is reduction of rent taxes.



SMILING THROUGH—U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers seems almost as happy as President Nixon's photo in background during news conference in Paris.

## Text of Final Vietnam Act

PARIS, March 2 (Reuters).—The full text of the declaration of the International Conference on Vietnam:

ACT  
of the International  
Conference on Vietnam

The government of Canada, the government of the People's Republic of China, the government of the United States of America, the government of the French Republic, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the government of the Republic of Indonesia, the government of the Polish People's Republic, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the government of the Republic of Vietnam, and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the presence of the secretary-general of the United Nations:

With a view to acknowledging the signed agreements, guaranteeing the ending of the war, the maintenance of peace in Vietnam, the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and contributing to and guaranteeing peace in Indochina.

Have agreed on the following provisions and undertake to respect and implement them:

Article 1  
The parties to this act solemnly acknowledge, express their approval of, and support the Paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam signed in Paris on Jan. 27, 1973, and the four protocols to the agreement signed on the same date (hereinafter referred to respectively as the agreement and the protocols).

Article 2  
The agreement responds to the aspirations and fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vietnam, to the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination, and to the earnest desire for peace shared by all countries in the world. The agreement constitutes a major contribution to peace, self-determination, national independence, and the improvement of relations among countries. The agreement and the protocols should be strictly respected and scrupulously implemented.

Article 3  
The parties to this act solemnly acknowledge the commitments by the parties to the agreement and the protocols to strictly respect and scrupulously implement the agreement and the protocols.

Article 4  
The parties to this act solemnly acknowledge, express their approval of, and support the Paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam signed in Paris on Jan. 27, 1973.

## Munich Police Arrest Turks in Drug Case

MUNICH, March 2 (AP).—West German and Austrian police teamed up to smash a Turkish hashish-smuggling ring and to confiscate more than a million marks worth of the illicit drug, Munich police reported today.

Three Turks were arrested in Munich and a fourth person was arrested in Salzburg, the police said. The suspects were not identified.

## Krater Check Date

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—In a New York Times dispatch from Rome printed in today's International Herald Tribune, it was reported that a check given Robert Hecht in payment for the Euphrates vase by the Metropolitan Museum was dated Nov. 13, 1972. This was a New York Times Wire Service transmission error. The correct date on the check is Sept. 13, 1972.

## Final Act of Talks Signed

(Continued from Page 1)  
was prepared, five for each delegation in the five official languages, French, English, Russian, Chinese and Vietnamese.

As with the Jan. 27 agreement, the PRG and South Vietnam signed on separate pages.

## Rogers Host to Vietnam Conferees And Visiting U.S. Congress Leaders

PARIS, March 2 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers invited members of the Vietnam conference tonight to meet visiting U.S. congressional leaders. It marked the first time that Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong Foreign Minister, attended an official U.S. reception.

Other women at the reception included the wives of Senate minority leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania; Rep. John McFall, D., Calif.; House minority leader Gerald Ford of Michigan; and Mrs. Maurice Schumann, wife of the French Foreign Minister.

Those congressmen, and Senate leader Mike Mansfield of Montana also attended the party at the U.S. Embassy residence. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-Tei were among the first to arrive, but they stayed far apart, once inside.

Sen. Mansfield was seen chatting at one point with Mr. Chi, and remarked that he was "extremely pleased" that a peace agreement had been achieved in Vietnam, and hoped there would be no more war there.

Mr. Rogers held brief talks with most of the foreign ministers present, including Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Chi and South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam. Mr. Lam remarked that South Vietnam was extremely grateful for the support it had received throughout the negotiations here.

## Lack of Security Is Cited Hanoi Pulls Out Some Truce Units

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, March 2 (NYT).—The effort to set up peace-keeping machinery in South Vietnam appeared to have suffered a setback today when the Communists pulled out their truce delegates from the northern part of the country.

An American spokesman said that U.S. Air Force planes flew 166 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong members of the North Vietnamese Joint Military Commission from Hanoi and Da Nang back to Saigon today after the Communists complained about the lack of security for them there.

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese informed the U.S. delegation to the Joint Military Commission that the next group of 108 prisoners, of whom 106 are Americans, would be released on Sunday at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport.

The North Vietnamese last night had provided a list of the men to be freed, but until late this afternoon the date and place for their release had remained unknown. Earlier in the week, the Communists had threatened to hold up all further prisoner releases until the Vietnam ceasefire was implemented in a manner more satisfactory to them.

Viet Cong Release  
The Viet Cong also informed the American delegation today that it would release 34 prisoners, including 30 Americans, in Hanoi, but did not specify a time. Informal American officials, who speculated that these prisoners had been captured in the northern provinces of South Vietnam, said they expected that they, too, would be released on Sunday.

Despite the progress in the scheduled release of American prisoners, the efforts to arrange more exchanges of Vietnamese prisoners remained at an impasse, both South Vietnamese and Communist officials reported.

According to these officials, the key obstacles were the Communist demand that all civilian detainees be freed before any further exchange of military prisoners, and the insistence by both sides that the other's list of civilian detainees is far too small.

In a meeting of the Subcommittee on Captured Personnel yesterday, Saigon reported that the Viet Cong announced that it had discovered it held 600 more South Vietnamese military prisoners than it had originally listed at the beginning of the ceasefire a month ago. That would make a total of 4,785 South Vietnamese soldiers held by the Communists.

The Communists explained the addition to their list by citing the difficulty they had in communicating with the many small prison camps they have scattered around the country, Saigon said. It added that the Communists had not mentioned finding any new American captives.

Lt. Col. But Tin, a spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the Military Commission, said in a telephone interview today that the teams had been pulled back to Saigon because "the People's Liberation Army

felt it has been dishonored and our army and people in North Vietnam are strongly resentful."

Col. Tin referred to several recent incidents in Hue and Da Nang where South Vietnamese demonstrators had thrown stones that injured North Vietnamese personnel and otherwise disrupted the work of the Military Commission. The Communist delegates have also repeatedly complained about the poor food and quarters they have been given by the Saigon government inside

heavily guarded military compounds.

The withdrawal of the Communist Military Commission teams is particularly serious because it will make the work of the teams of the International Commission of Control and Supervision virtually impossible.

Col. Tin, who said that the teams had been pulled back on direct order from Hanoi, added that they "will be dispatched back as soon as their working conditions can be insured."

## After 8½ Years of Captivity

## Hanoi's First U.S. Prisoner Criticizes Anti-War Activists

By Daryl Lemcke

OAKLAND, Calif., March 2.—Lt. Comdr. Everett Alvarez Jr., 35, the first American seized by North Vietnam as a prisoner of war, yesterday criticized anti-war efforts in the United States.

At his first press conference following 8½ years as a captive, he also said that he was touched by the flood of letters, telegrams and phone calls which he has received from across the nation, expressing gratitude for his service.

Appearing somewhat uncomfortable but deliberate and poised as he faced 18 television and movie cameras and scores of reporters in a packed room at Oakland Naval Hospital, Comdr. Alvarez of Santa Clara, Calif., read from one letter, which he said was typical.

It was from the Ernest J. Wackerline Jr., family, of Sandwich, Ill., outside Chicago. Mrs. Wackerline wrote:

"Should you ever be near Chicago, please give us a call. We will come and pick you up and bring you out to San Diego for a visit and give you a tour of our place, as well as some of the many points of interest in the beautiful state of Illinois."

Picture Enclosed  
She said that her husband, a livestock auctioneer, would like to take the freed POW to an auction and that their son would show him around the farm. Pictures of the farm and the family were enclosed.

"All this points out two things to me," Comdr. Alvarez said. "Even though there have been many changes in our society in the United States, the American people are still the same. They're honest and they're decent. And, too, the vast number of thank yous that we've received—and these types of letters and messages—just confirmed my conviction that it was all worth it."

Responding to a question about the remark of his sister, Della Alvarez, 31, that "all hell might break out on another's return because of her involvement in the anti-war movement," the Navy officer said:

"Well all hell did not break loose. I was glad to be home and she was glad to have me home, for sure. I'm convinced that to a large degree, her activities were



Lt. Comdr. Everett Alvarez Jr. speaking at news conference in Oakland, Calif.

based largely on emotion. We were there for a long time and she wanted us home. She wanted me home.

"Of course, she lives in a free country. She has the right to express her opinions."

Backed U.S. Policies  
As for anti-war activities generally in the United States, Comdr. Alvarez said: "As a military man, I supported the policies of the U.S. government."

He said that he and most of the other prisoners of war felt that "the anti-war activity did prolong our stay" by giving North Vietnam and the Viet Cong hope of victory. He also criticized visits to Hanoi during the war by outspoken "doctors" such as actress Jane Fonda and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. And he spoke out against giving amnesty to those who fled the United States to avoid the draft.

Asked his reaction when he learned in the North Vietnamese POW camp that his wife, Tangee, had divorced him two years ago, Comdr. Alvarez replied quietly: "All that needs to be said on that subject has already been said. I won't have anything more to say."

Los Angeles Times.

## Diet Included Rats, Dogs, Monkeys

## Ex-POW Describes 7 Years in Jungle Camps

By John Saar

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI).—Seven years in Viet Cong jungle prisons, where he went to the brink of death from malaria, saw other U.S. prisoners die and gladly ate rats, dogs and monkeys to survive, were described by a former prisoner of war yesterday.

Douglas Ramsey, now 38, was an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development when captured in 1966. Freed last month, he spoke yesterday at a State Department press conference, telling of conditions during his imprisonment—six years of it in solitary confinement. He described his ordeal with calm objectivity and no apparent malice toward his captors.

Of his guards, Mr. Ramsey said, "In seven years I met some dogs and I met some leeches. There were some I'd invite into my home now. There are others I'd invite behind the woodshed, and only one of us would return."

Sleep-deprived and very thin, Mr. Ramsey said that nevertheless he was in good health. He appeared somewhat nervous, with hands that trembled.

Mr. Ramsey said that he was alone, making a rice delivery to Saigon-area refugees resettled in Haung Ha Province, when he was captured on Jan. 17, 1966. He was taken after exchanging gunfire with enemy soldiers.

Captors 'Almost Friendly'  
"I was 90 percent certain I was going to be greeted [shot dead] on the spot for returning fire," he said, "but my captors were almost friendly."

At another point, however, they blindfolded Mr. Ramsey and told him to walk in front of them. "I was sure I was going to be executed," he recalled. "I asked to face them and take the blindfold off."

The move to the first prison camp, where he was to spend 10 months, took about a week with stops, including one at which he shared a festive Tet meal in a private home, Mr. Ramsey said. At night he was kept in leg irons and was shackled to a tree.

He described one of his captors as "a real friendly kid of 15" who asked him what the Americans were doing in Vietnam. Mr. Ramsey told him that the most important motivation was to prevent a Chinese take-over. "He said to me," Mr. Ramsey recalled, "if you are afraid of the Chinese why don't you go and fight them instead of destroying our land?"

In the area of his first camp, the American said yesterday, "any attempts on my part to smooth things over were very much resented and the atmosphere was extremely hostile. I was not physically abused or beaten in the conventional sense, but there were definite threats to make an example of me."

Some of the threats, Mr. Ramsey said, were caused by the belief that he was a "high-level CIA agent with the blond of thousands of Vietnamese on my hands."

Three other Americans were in his first camp, he recalled, but he was kept away from them because he was periodically crippled by beriberi in his legs and troubled by boils that limited him to two or three hours' sleep a night. He did not talk to them until they were allowed together for the funeral of a prisoner, Army Maj. John Schumann.

Consolation's Care  
"Schumann died in July [1969] of beriberi," Mr. Ramsey said. "This was not an act of callousness. The camp physician didn't have much experience of this type of beriberi, and I don't think he was aware that in some cases it went to the kidneys. They did just about all they could to try to save him. They gave him every kind of antibiotic they had and they sent away for some."

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The only time his solitary confinement was suspended, Mr. Ramsey said, was when he and U.S. Marine Capt. John Cook, both very ill, nursed one another.

In one malaria attack, which reached a crisis on Christmas

Eve, 1968, Mr. Ramsey was in a coma for 60 hours, he said.

"Within 60 seconds of my going into convulsions, the camp doctor was there. My pulse was 34, and if he'd been another two minutes I would not be here."

His years of captivity were spent in jungle cells in which he could stand up and do callisthenics, but they were too small for pacing.

In preparation for one journey, the guards allowed the prisoners extra exercise time and slaughter two big camp dogs. "We ate man's best friend," and many of the rules regarding the treatment of the prisoners on a number of occasions and we enjoyed it," he said. They also ate roasted rat, he recalled.

In the camps, the men had to listen to Hanoi propaganda broadcasts once or twice a day. At first the Americans referred to them as comedy hours but he felt their effectiveness greatly increased during his captivity.

Vietnam Threat  
Asked whether he was forced to make broadcasts and statements, Mr. Ramsey said he had been reminded by his captors that he could not survive for long without the vitamins he was being given. "It is up to you," he told the newsmen, "whether this is 'forcing' or not."

His first statement was made under extreme duress in a situation which cannot be publicized, Mr. Ramsey said, while Americans are still held prisoner.

He said that statements he made were intended to carry word of his survival and were to what he deemed to be the long-term interests of the United States.

Mr. Ramsey attributed his survival to "a compulsive nervous for physical exercise." He described doing push-ups, deep knee bends and jogging seven miles in circles. His perceptions of time changed toward the end of his detention, so that "the last three years passed quicker than the first 10 months."

He occupied his mind by trying to solve an adjunct to Einstein's relatively theory, said, working out other complicated mathematical problems in his head.

## WEATHER

	C	F
ALBANY	14	57
ALBUQUERQUE	10	50
ANCONA	9	48
ATLANTA	5	41
BALTIMORE	13	55
BELGRADE	6	43
BIRMINGHAM	8	46
BOSTON	7	45
BUFFALO	7	45
CHICAGO	10	50
CINCINNATI	12	54
CLEVELAND	10	50
DALLAS	12	54
DENVER	10	50
Detroit	10	50
DUBLIN	8	46
EL PASO	10	50
HOUSTON	10	50
KANSAS CITY	10	50
LAKE CHARLES	10	50
LOS ANGELES	10	50
LONDON	10	50
MADRID	10	50
MILAN	10	50
MONTREAL	10	50
NEW YORK	10	50
NEW ORLEANS	10	50
NEW YORK	10	50
NICE	10	50
OSLO	10	50
PARIS	10	50
ROME	10	50
ST. LOUIS	10	50
STOCKHOLM	10	50
TOKYO	10	50
VENICE	10	50
WASHINGTON	10	50
WARSZAWA	10	50
WILMINGTON	10	50
ZURICH	10	50

Weather Service, U.S. Canada as 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

APR 1 1973



## Director Gray Tells Hearing Mitchell Refused to Let FBI Question Martha on Bugging

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—FBI agents wanted to question Martha Mitchell about a Watergate affair last fall, but her husband, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, refused to permit it, senators were told yesterday.

The disclosure was made by Patrick Gray 3d, the acting director, during the second day of confirmation hearings on nomination to succeed the late J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Gray said his agents' desire to question Mrs. Mitchell stemmed from news reports that she was going to "tell all" in a book about the Watergate scandal.

He said that the book, which was being written by her husband, would be a "tell-all" about the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Gray said he personally approved the recommendation of senior agents last September that Mrs. Mitchell be approached through her husband, who had left the Justice Department the previous February and quit as head of the Nixon re-election campaign in June. He said his wife threatened to leave him if he stayed in politics.

Asked by Sen. Bayh whether it was "customary" for investigators to check with husbands before interviewing wives, Mr. Gray said the courtesy was based in part on deference to a former attorney general, but said the FBI "would have accorded that courtesy" regardless of political party.

The nominees said his agents frequently told him they felt "frustrated" in the investigation of the bugging and burglary of the Democratic National Committee's Watergate office. "We have not really been able to find out what we hoped to find out," he said.

Among the unanswered questions, Mr. Gray said, was who received information from the wiretap. "Somebody received that information," he said, "but I don't know who," he testified.

Mr. Gray, who will be back before the committee when hearings resume Tuesday, also disclosed that:

Robert C. Mardian, former assistant attorney general and official coordinator for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President last fall, invoked lawyer-client privilege and refused to answer FBI questions about questions that the committee stored records of financial

contributions and wiretapped conversations among Democrats.

Despite the apparent involvement in political sabotage and espionage of aides to White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, the FBI, which limited its investigation to the Watergate, had no leads that would have justified questioning Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Gray's assertion that the failure to question Mrs. Mitchell was "grounded in courtesy" and not politics was greeted with disbelief by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind.

"That kind of double standard is sort of asking for trouble," Sen. Bayh told the witness.

Mitchell Had Quit

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Five of the hostages relaxing after being released by the Indians in Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

## 11 Hostages Released by S.D. Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

Govern later told newsmen gathered at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building in Pine Ridge, a small Indian settlement several miles southwest of Wounded Knee.

The meeting ended on a "jarring note," however, Sen. McGovern said, when the Indians were told that the home of one of their leaders, Aaron Desarsas, was fire-bombed in Pine Ridge. Mr. Desarsas's wife was reported to have been injured in the fire.

Police officials in Pine Ridge refused comment.

Sen. McGovern said the Indian leaders who spoke with the senators "were very disturbed about the fire-bombing... It underscores the danger that exists here."

The senators said the Indians reiterated demands for a Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee hearing, charges of corruption in the BIA and protests against Richard Wilson, chairman of the Oglala Sioux tribe, which numbers 13,000, most of whom live on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The Indians also want an investigation of what they allege are 371 violations of U.S.-Indian treaties.

Sen. McGovern said he explained that a full-subcommittee meeting, which the Indians wanted scheduled today, was not possible because the Senate members could not be collected. He also said he wanted other Indians present to testify at such hearings.

Village Closed

Ralph Erickson, special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General and head of the estimated 100 federal marshals surrounding Wounded Knee, said the village was closed to all incoming persons.

Sen. McGovern said he planned to remain in the Black Hills area until Sunday. Sen. Abourezk, returned to Washington today.

Machine Gun Set Up

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters).—The Indians moved a machine gun into their compound at Wounded Knee, and government forces plan to increase their own firepower. Sen. Abourezk said today at a press conference here.

Sen. Abourezk said a Justice Department official told him the Indians had set up an M-60 30-caliber machine gun at their compound and that federal marshals would seek heavier weapons to match it.

The senator proposed that a hot line be immediately installed between the Indians and federal officials to help halt the escalation.

Cousteau Aired in Antarctica By Its 'Amazingly Pure' Air

By Robert Barkdoll

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Undersea explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau yesterday reported finding one of the earth's great remaining treasures above the ocean in Antarctica—air so clear and pure that it is like "the atmosphere of our infancy."

Mr. Cousteau, 62, recalled that when he was a boy in France the air was so clear that "you could see the Alps from Paris. But no more."

That's the way it still is at the South Pole, he said, with visibility of 200 to 250 miles.

The French oceanographer appeared at a news conference, sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to report on his recent escape from icebergs during an Antarctic exploration aboard the 141-foot boat Calypso.

With ice chunks having smashed one propeller and damaged a second, the Calypso limped across Drake Passage and finally reached Ushuaia, Argentina, with some help from weather and ice-berg information transmitted by U.S. satellites.

"Icebergs are very friendly in normal circumstances, big and slow moving," Mr. Cousteau said. "But little icebergs, they jump on you when the wind comes."

When asked about pollution at the South Pole, Mr. Cousteau spoke glowingly of the clear air. "The atmosphere is amazingly pure," he said.



SERIOUS MISSION—Sen. George McGovern and Oglala Sioux tribe chairman Richard Wilson arriving at Bureau of Indian Affairs in Pine Ridge before release of hostages.

## Navy Rebuffs Bid by 2 Firms To Increase Ship, Jet Prices

By Richard Witkin

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Navy yesterday rebuffed two major defense contractors, Litton Industries and the Grumman Aerospace Corp., in their demand for huge price increases for LHA amphibious assault ships and F-14 fighter planes.

In the case of Litton, the Navy fixed a maximum price of \$946 million for the five assault ships, which are designed to carry marines to trouble areas and put them ashore by helicopter and landing craft.

The Navy said that months of negotiations had reached an impasse and that yesterday's action was its "final decision" on the matter. But Litton continued to insist on \$103 million more and said it would "challenge the Navy's decision in the courts, if necessary."

In the F-14 dispute, the Navy announced last night that recent negotiations with Grumman had also failed. It said Grumman must reverse its December decision refusing to accept an additional 48-plane order unless the price were boosted from \$18.5 million to \$18 million a plane. It added that the Bethesda, Md., manufacturer had 30 days to appeal the decision to the Armed Forces Board of Contract Appeals.

The Navy's two actions represented the first Pentagon decisions in important procurement controversies since Elliot L. Richardson took over as secretary of defense.

The Litton decision was formally announced at the regular morning news briefing at the Pentagon. The unilateral determination of maximum price for the long-delayed assault ships was only part of the bad news for Litton. The Navy simultaneously decreed that, within 90 days, Litton must pay back \$55 million in previously advanced payments to which it is not entitled in view of lagging construction progress. Litton said it would fight this action too.

The setback for the huge conglomerate followed repeated warnings by Pentagon critics that Roy L. Ash, Litton's president before he became head of the Office of Management and Budget, would try to engineer a "bailout" of the company on its threatened LHA loss.

Several important questions now move to the forefront. What resources are open to Litton before it goes to the courts? What, if any, effect would the Navy stand have on construction at Litton's highly automated shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss., not only on the assault ships, but on 30 destroyers it is building under a \$2-billion contract? What effect would a \$55-million repayment have on Litton's financial health?

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., among others, has frequently contended, and Litton has denied, that the company was in dangerous financial straits.

Litton issued a statement saying that the \$108-million difference between the Navy's \$946-million price decree and what Litton is willing to accept as a minimum "represents the cost of work and schedule delays caused by actions of the Navy and not included in the original scope of the contract."

The man who succeeded Mr. Ash as Litton's president, Fred W. O'Grady, denounced the Navy action, saying in part:

"The basic reason an agreement could not be reached was the Navy's unwillingness to recognize its full legal obligations under the contracts and the fair price which it must eventually pay for the ships."

"The Navy asked us to accept an unrealistically low price and to give up our rights to pursue compensation for numerous Navy changes and delays, which we would not do."

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## Well Under Replacement Figure

## U.S. Birth, Fertility Rates Dip To Lowest Levels in History

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—American birth and fertility rates last year dropped to their lowest levels in history and even the absolute number of babies born was the smallest in 27 years.

Births declined so sharply in 1972, according to federal statistics published yesterday, that the fertility rate has now fallen to 2.03 children a family, significantly below the "replacement level" of 2.1 children.

A decline in births and rates was evident in 1971 and has already been dubbed "the birth dearth" or "the baby bust." But the new data show that this decline intensified sharply in 1972.

Population authorities for the most part welcome the drop and caution against exaggerated fears of a decline in national vitality. They cite parallel birth trends in other industrialized countries.

"Zero Population Growth"

Experts also caution against exaggerated optimism. Despite the low rates, the day of "zero population growth" (ZPG), the goal of the nationwide ZPG movement, remains distant. One reason is that fertility rates are extremely volatile. Another is that ZPG could come only if sustained low birth rates continued for 70 years.

In the short term, however, the new 1972 figures were dramatically low by every standard measure:

● The general fertility rate—

births per thousand women, aged 15 to 44—dropped from 82.3 in 1971 to 73.4 in 1972. The previous low was 75.8 in 1956, during the Depression.

● The total fertility rate—the average number of children born to each family—dropped to 2.03. The previous low figure was 2.12, also in 1956.

● The crude birth rate—births per thousand population—dropped to 15.6. In 1971, the previous low, the figure was 17.3.

● According to calculations by Campbell Gibson, a Census Bureau fertility authority, the population last year grew by a smaller amount than in any year since 1945. The total growth rate in 1972 was 0.78 percent—less than half the peak rate of 1.83 percent in 1956. In 1945, it was 0.71.

● Even beyond rates, the actual number of births dropped to 3,256,000 in 1972, a 9 percent decline in one year.

Demographers found this particularly striking for the reason that the decrease, of 303,000 births, occurred despite an increase of 878,000 women of child-bearing age—as the post-World War II baby boom continues to mature.

Another reason is the contrast between 1972 and 1948, the previous low-birth year of the postwar period. Then, 33,290,000 women of child-bearing age had 3,411,000 births. In 1972, 44,340,000 potential mothers—33 percent more—had only 3,256,000 babies—4 percent less.

## Troops Guard Polling Places For Chilean Election Sunday

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 2 (AP)—Military units moved into position throughout Chile today to insure public order for Sunday's congressional elections, a crucial test of popularity for the country's Marxist government.

The Chilean Constitution charges the armed forces with maintaining security during elections and guarding polling places. The army, air force and navy placed armed guards outside electoral centers to keep watch throughout the weekend.

The two-month election campaign will end tonight with a huge street rally for candidates of the ruling leftist coalition government of President Salvador Allende.

Both the government parties and the anti-Marxist opposition have coalesced to present single lists of candidates. All 150 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and half of the 50 Senate seats are to be filled.

Mr. Allende, now two years in office, is not up for election. But should the opposition, which already has a congressional majority, capture two-thirds of the seats, the controversial president could be impeached and new elections called.

The opposition, however, was not expected to capture enough votes to impeach Mr. Allende.

Violence Expected

The armed forces have warned that their intelligence agencies have proof that rightist and leftist extremist groups are preparing to stage acts of violence after the election is over.

But a high-ranking army officer said the military will quickly quash any incident that might threaten public order.

Half a dozen persons have been killed in campaign incidents. At least 100 have been injured. But these figures are no worse than those of previous electoral campaigns.

The rightist National party wound up its campaigning last night. Sergio Onofre Jarpa, party president and candidate for the Senate seat, told a rally after two years of Mr. Allende's government, Chile "is almost a Soviet satellite."

Five separate parades of Nationalist forces of New York City.

Henry A. Kissinger was seated between Nixon campaigner Rita Hanauer of New York and singer Lennie Kazan of Beverly Hills. He told them, "Some people seem to forget that I'm Jewish."

The President also saluted Israel's departing ambassador, Yitzhak Rabin. "May our two countries always stand together in the course of peace and independence and freedom for all people," Mr. Nixon said as he concluded his toast.

In response, Mrs. Meir said it is Israel's greatest dream to cooperate and live in peace with its neighbors—"to cross the borders and not with tanks but with tractors" and to build together an area where people can be happy.

"Mr. President," she concluded, "when that great day comes, and I am convinced that it will come, we will always remember that in days of sorrow and difficulties and danger we were not alone, we had a friend."

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon assured the Israeli premier of continued U.S. military and economic support. The President made his pledge during a one-hour-and-35-minute meeting, according to White House spokesman Ronald L. Ziegler.

## Papadopoulos Blames Reds For Agitation

ATHENS, March 2 (AP)—Premier George Papadopoulos told university officials and student committees today that the government "will smash any force which moves to upset peace and public order."

Speaking about recent student unrest, Mr. Papadopoulos accused "a complex-ridden minority or those found in leftist circles..." of being responsible for student clashes with police in the Greek capital almost every day last week.

He told the professors and students that "...a minority is psychologically blackmailing the mass of students. We will secure peace and public order under any circumstances. There is no margin for experimenting. We will smash any force which moves to upset peace and public order."

Mr. Papadopoulos said that "We will not act until you, the professors, report that you cannot control the situation."

On the 56th at Athens University's Law School, last week, he charged five Communist students from Salonika, northern Greece, with inciting others to occupy the school.

The chief of the army-backed regime said that the five Communist students also had urged law students to burn down the building with gasoline bombs.

"I will lead a military charge against any such organizer and smash his head with my own pistol," he said.

He added that he would not draft anyone into the army unless the professors "tell me so." He promised that students already drafted would be granted permission to take their examinations.

Water, pollution from pesticides and heavy metals is not yet dangerous, but it is worrying for the penguins," he said.

In waded tones, Mr. Cousteau told of the most amazing incident of his voyage.

At 4 a.m. one January day he was roused from sleep by something hanging against the side of the Calypso. Looking out the porthole, he saw a small boat with a broken mast. Seeing no sign of life, he went back to sleep.

He awoke about 7 a.m. and suddenly saw emerging from the badly broken-up boat a "strange, hirsute figure" whom he took aboard, shaved out and fed.

Mr. Cousteau then radiated the following message to the United States:

"At 4 in the morning (met) the Ice Bird, a small sailing boat with Dr. David Lewis, solitary circumnavigator. Both ship and man in pretty bad shape but alive and in good spirits. The Ice Bird capsized about two months ago and broke its aluminum mast. Lewis carried on with an emergency short boom as a mast and everything on board was completely soaked in sea water and freezing temperatures. He intends to repair as well as he can and to sail again in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope. Incredible but true."

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Nixon Hails Mrs. Meir's Role In Search for Mideast Peace

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—President Nixon provided a gala evening at the White House for visiting Israeli Premier Golda Meir, with lavish praise for the Jewish leader who "had her roots in our country."

Mr. Nixon predicted that Mrs. Meir, who was reared in Milwaukee, would "play a great role" in building peace in the Middle East. He said achieving that peace would not be "easy... soon or instant."

But Mr. Nixon suggested that the "enlightened, courageous and strong" leadership that built an independent Israel and has defended it "has the genius" to provide real peace and security in that area.

In a champagne toast, the President said the 120 guests at the dinner last night were made up of Mrs. Meir's friends and admirers. The gathering included members of the cabinet, congressmen, Nixon campaign contributors, the chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, Paul Zuckerman of Livonia, Mich., and John B. Connally of Texas.

Allice Longworth, 89, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, was one of the guests along with Mr. Nixon's newly named Ambassador to Luxembourg, Mrs.

## Defector's Death Ruled Accidental

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., March 2 (AP)—An inquest into the New Year's Eve death of a 21-year-old Russian defector, Sergei Kourakov, ended here yesterday with a ruling of accidental death.

Mr. Kourakov's girlfriend, Ann Johnson, 17, had testified that he died of a gunshot wound while handling a gun her father had given him for protection. The two were staying at a mountain cabin when the death occurred.

Mr. Kourakov, a submarine officer, deserted a Soviet ship off the western coast of Canada in 1971.

A California religious group with which Mr. Kourakov was linked, Underground Evangelism, had raised the possibility that he was murdered by Russian agents.

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## Trade Bill Under Wraps

The President has not yet disclosed the precise contents of the trade bill he intends to submit to Congress, but the administration's advance ballyhoo makes what lurks beneath the veil sound like the most exciting package since Little Egypt—appealing to business and labor, to farmers and housewives, to balance-of-payments optimists, and pessimists, to free-traders and protectionists, and even to Democrats and Republicans alike.

Some of these groups—such as the highly protectionist AFL-CIO leaders assembled in Miami Beach—have been allowed a peek behind the veil—and have expressed a desire to see more. If the free-traders themselves have not yet been vouchsafed a private viewing, their surrogate, the Chicago school economist Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, has proclaimed his own delight in the liberal direction of the proposed legislation.

How has this wondrous trade mechanism been constructed? Essentially, by providing it with gears to permit United States trade policy to go backward or forward, up or down. As President Nixon told Secretary Shultz in an Oval Room meeting at which members of the press were permitted to stand as silent witnesses, "We are going to ask the Congress for the right for our negotiators to go up or down. Only by going up can we get them [foreign governments] to go down with some of the restrictions they have."

By going up or down, Mr. Nixon meant that he wanted the power to raise tariffs or lower them, to impose import quotas or lift them, to slap on an import surtax or remove it. He is seeking power to cajole or threaten other governments into making concessions that will improve the American trade and balance-of-payments positions—assuming that these will still need further support despite the second devaluation of the dollar, which may or may not be the last.

Massive speculation has hit Europe again and driven the dollar down below its newly established floor level even after the German Bundesbank had bought up around \$3 billion, an all-time record. In the midst of these massive flows of hot money, it is impossible to know what the dollar's equilibrium rate should be in terms of basic balance of trade and long-term capital movements. It would be a mistake to take this new out-

burst of speculation as proof that Federal Reserve Chairman Burns and Under Secretary of the Treasury Volcker were wrong in assuring Congress that the latest devaluation had at last achieved a sat of world exchange rates that would enable this country to regain equilibrium in its balance of payments. If their forecast does prove right—and it will take months before anyone will know—it should reduce protectionist pressures. But the current monetary crisis is only intensifying those pressures, thus making this a most inopportune time to seek comprehensive trade legislation. The choice will be between Mr. Nixon's up-or-down, protectionist-or-liberal bill and the kind of all-out protectionist legislation—typified by the Burke-Hartke bill—that is most likely to emerge from Congress in its present mood.

If compelled to make the choice between these alternatives, Mr. Nixon's approach at least has the merit of ambiguity. But the President's past performance in bowing to protectionist pressures of textiles, steel, oil and other industries does not encourage confidence that he would use the powers he is seeking to achieve liberal rather than illiberal ends. What the President appears basically to be seeking are "safeguards" to shield American industries and labor from disruptions due to rapid changes in trade.

In Europe and Japan, there is a similar disposition to look for quasi-protectionist solutions—these come under the general name of "orderly marketing"—in response to internal and external economic and political pressures. This trend toward market sharing—a sort of national cartelization—may or may not be the wave of the future, but there is no sense in rushing to catch it. For the trend is likely to be costly and inflationary for consumers, could exacerbate industrial inefficiency and low labor productivity, and would very likely split the free world into blocs.

When the wraps come off Mr. Nixon's new trade bill, one must examine not only its superficial features but form a judgment about where it would really take the United States and its allies. That will involve an assessment of the mercantilism or liberalism of the President—and of the strength of the pressures to which he is likely to be most responsive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Interests in Peace

International endorsement of the Vietnam peace agreements and the rapid resolution of the block on releasing American war prisoners are reassuring signs that North Vietnam, as well as the United States, continue to regard the Jan. 27 cease-fire arrangements as serving their best national interests.

Summaries of the Paris peace conference documents suggest that only the barest minimum outside guarantees of peace could be agreed upon. As a British delegate warned: "No document, no words, indeed no conference can insure the maintenance of peace in Vietnam." Continued perception of straightforward national interests on all sides, therefore, remains the most dependable force for making the Paris agreements stick.

Perhaps it was indeed just a misunderstanding by the North Vietnamese representatives in Saigon that delayed this week's scheduled release of 142 more American servicemen, as Hanoi is now explaining. Whatever the reason for the hold-up, the quick and firm reaction of the Nixon administration was clearly beneficial in keeping the American disengagement process moving.

There is every reason, unfortunately, to expect the North Vietnamese leaders to continue their exploitation of the remaining prisoners under their control. These men

stand as the last potent bargaining chips for inducing rigid U.S. adherence to the terms of the cease-fire. The administration and Congress must tread carefully in the next 30 days, or until the last prisoner is at liberty, to avoid new ruptures over such touchy issues as the American commitment on future aid to Indochina.

Secondly, the administration has every justification for exerting pressure on President Thieu, as it apparently has done in recent days, to conduct his dealings with the North Vietnamese representatives in more of the spirit of "national reconciliation and concord" which the Paris agreements rather simplistically prescribe.

Finally, the character of the future American presence in South Vietnam, a subject about which the administration has been strangely reticent, could raise serious doubts in Hanoi about the totality and sincerity of the American withdrawal.

The United States rightly expects North Vietnam to honor all the obligations of the Paris agreements, and vice versa. Once suspicions of deception get about, either side might begin to question whether the thin fabric of truce is in its national interest after all. At that dangerous moment a technical difficulty in the process of releasing the prisoners would not be so easily resolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### French Election Campaign

A minister of the Fifth Republic said recently: "The best election campaigns are the shortest ones." This one has been long since it actually started in the fall. But it has not been a bad one. And the changes begun during these months of partisan excitement could modify the political organization of France.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### Moscow Woos Washington

The Soviet Union apparently regards Henry A. Kissinger's latest visit to China as a challenge to compete more actively for

America's favor. Following the Sino-American meeting, Moscow intensified its anti-Chinese propaganda but, with an eye on Washington, refrained from renewing its old charge of a conspiracy between Peking and the Americans. When some over-zealous commentators in the satellite states used the Kissinger mission as an excuse to launch anti-American tirades, they were quickly informed by the Kremlin that such tactics are no longer acceptable. The Russians are now in the process of trying to persuade the United States to engage in closer cooperation in the realms of trade and industry.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—In default of anything more exciting to write about, the sensational papers have now fallen foul of President McKinley for not being more assertive with Spain. Another thing they don't like is Mr. Long's remark to a personal friend, when he said that in his private opinion any participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the battleship Maine was now entirely eliminated. Meanwhile, there is no new news, either from Key West or Havana.

### Fifty Years Ago

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding today signed the resolution which was introduced by Rep. Porter of Pennsylvania and passed by both Houses, asking the President to negotiate with foreign nations for a limitation in the production of habit-forming drugs. Steps will now be taken to obtain cooperation from Great Britain, Turkey and Persia to curtail opium production, and with the Netherlands, Peru and Bolivia to cut down on the production of cocaine. Certainly a great step forward.



"Politics Makes Strange Suitfellows"

## Japan's Increasing Demands for Equality

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The other day, when former Premier Sato of Japan was in Washington, he said with the gentlest courtesy that he hoped the United States and Japan could do a better job of consulting with one another about their common economic, monetary, political and security problems in the world.

Now in retirement, he observed in a private conversation that the old nationalistic ways of ordering relations between nations, and even the old transatlantic institutions of cooperation between North America and Europe, were inadequate to deal with the rising power of Japan and China. Since Sato's philosophic observations on the world scene, we have had another monetary crisis, in which the Japanese yen and the West German mark have emerged as the most stable currencies in the world, and the new Japanese government of Premier Tanaka is beginning to develop Sato's theme much more bluntly.

Tomisaburo Hashimoto, secretary-general of Japan's governing Liberal-Democratic party, a political confidant of Premier Tanaka's and a senior member of the Japanese parliament, recently denounced the world's major powers for excluding Japan from important international councils.

from the United States and an equal number from Japan and Europe, with an executive committee of 34—nine from Japan, nine from the United States, two from Canada and 14 from the European Common Market countries.

The U.S. chairman will be Gerard C. Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation to negotiate a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union. He and David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Edwin Reischauer of Harvard, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, will form the U.S. steering committee, and the director of the small staff serving the entire 180 commissioners will be Zbigniew Brzezinski, head of the Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia University.

The Japanese commissioners are being organized by Takeshi Watanabe, former president of the Asian Development Bank in Manila, and the Europeans by Max Koster, who has for years been a close associate of Jean Monnet

in the European Action Committee.

Gerard Smith, who has President Nixon's support in bringing the trilateral commission into being—as well as the support of Premier Tanaka of Japan—defines the purpose of the commission as follows:

"The United States, Western Europe and Japan face a common condition. They are the major industrial areas of the world and they share common concerns about the problems of environment and modern industrial society as well as common security concerns."

"They are the only regions with economic and technical resources to respond to the larger problems that face us. So they jointly share a global responsibility and we think their relations are threatened by domestic concerns which tend to drive the regions apart."

Ambassador Smith emphasizes that this trilateral commission is not directed against any other group. It will be financed by

private funds from the three areas and hopes to be in operation by October.

This is definitely not a lobbying organization, though it will probably invite some members of Congress and the other parliamentarians to join the commission. It will organize task forces to study various specific common problems, such as the energy crisis, aid to less developed regions, trade, monetary policy and, eventually, military arms control.

Primarily, however, it will hope to demonstrate through the more flexible actions of private citizens that more progress can be made on these emerging common problems by working on them together than by trying to deal separately with the consequences of nationalistic mistakes.

The exclusion of Japan has brought much sorrow to the world in this century, and despite its remarkable economic achievements, it still feels that it is excluded from great-power status in the United Nations and in planning the reconstruction of the post-Vietnam world.

## Or Was It Marienbad?

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS.—After the 13 foreign ministers put their initials to the document, Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh of the Provisional Revolutionary Government gave a reception at the Hotel George V. A white-gloved attendant announced the guests. Russians sipped champagne with Chinese. Americans chatted with Vietnamese revolutionaries, North and South.

"Surrealism!" A French diplomat exclaimed as he surveyed the scene. He was speaking not only of the elegant reception but of the whole week in Paris, the week of the International Conference on Vietnam.

After nearly five years of mutual denunciation in the same conference center, the former Hotel Majestic, American and North Vietnamese delegates now worked together to arrange the affairs of this conference. Any move by one of the other parties that might have caused difficulties was quickly squashed.

### Smooth Progress

It looked as though the smooth progress of the conference might be interrupted by the news from Vietnam of a threatened delay in the next release of American prisoners. That may have been a drama more apparent than real—a Communist demonstration against South Vietnamese cease-fire violations, a political response by President Nixon. In any case, the impact in Paris was limited largely to Secretary of State Rogers putting on a stern face for the television cameras and then privately exchanging assurances with Nguyen Duy Trinh of North Vietnam.

The point was that the two principals, having made their own form of peace, were not going to let the rest of the world cast doubt on its reality. As one British wit put it early in the week, "This conference is doomed to succeed."

The result, inevitably, was a meeting almost devoid of substance—an illusory affair, so far from the real passions and problems of Indochina that one television man rightly called it "a remote." While the foreign ministers "solemnly" undertook to "guarantee the ending of the war," the shooting "went on" in South Vietnam and Cambodia, the political prisoners remained in Saigon's jails, the true provisions for freedom of movement and political organization in South Vietnam were ignored.

Only Canada's External Affairs Minister, Mitchell Sharp, attempted to bring home to the conference the realities—the hard realities—of enforcing a truce between the Vietnamese. He wanted an international political mechanism to which the true observers in Vietnam could report. But in the end Canada rather lamely, albeit provisionally, accepted a vague system of bringing alleged truce violations to the attention of the conference parties.

"A cynical affair," said a diplomat—not American or Vietnamese—who has spent years on the subject of Vietnam. That is one view of the conference. But another and more hopeful interpretation is also possible.

For a generation and more now, the outside world has been trying to arrange things in Indo-

china. The French first, then all the participants at the Geneva Conference of 1954, then the United States undertook to define the politics of that peninsula. The Americans and the Russians poured in immense quantities of weapons, the Americans their own men.

This outside intervention has been a disaster for the Vietnamese and a tragedy for the Vietnamese. And so, if the world is now washing its hands of Vietnam, it is just because that lesson has been learned—because the great powers have decided to leave Vietnam with all its bitterness and its fascination, to the Vietnamese.

Of course the happy possibility of a general resolution to leave Vietnam alone is too simple to be true. As the United States formally abandons its pretensions to responsibility, its involvement continues in other forms whose reach remains to be tested. Nothing about Vietnam is ever simple.

### A Phase Ends

All that can be said with a degree of assurance now is that one international diplomatic phase of the struggle over Vietnam has concluded. That is the significance of the shadowy week in Paris and the strangely empty document it produced. Maybe that is enough.

It began almost five years ago, with Averell Harriman and his delegation on one side of a large table in the Majestic, the North Vietnamese on the other. Even the fact of a meeting was a breakthrough then. Few imagined how much understatement there was in Mr. Harriman's remark, in his opening speech, that "many days of hard discussions lie before us."

There are smiles now, and expressions of goodwill. The hard words of five years are fading already, and that is just as well. But the death and destruction and brutalization that the talks for so long failed to stop will be remembered, as a testament to the difficulty of diplomacy, the intractability of the human character.

## Nixon Shapes Strategy on Aid to Hanoi

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Despite rising hostility in Congress to U.S. aid for reconstruction of North Vietnam, President Nixon is taking a most unpopular decision: Asking Congress for direct U.S. aid money, not funneled through the World Bank or any other multilateral source.

That bold decision shows just how confident Mr. Nixon is that, when the issue is sharply drawn, enough liberals—maybe even Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the defeated 1972 Democratic presidential nominee—will have to go along.

Hard-line anti-foreign-aid conservatives, such as Senate Democratic Whip Robert Byrd of West Virginia, seem unalterably opposed to adding Hanoi in any shape or form. Some liberals, such as Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, are just as unalterably opposed unless the aid is multilateral. But the President is hoping that McGovern and other super-doves, now opposed to direct aid, ultimately will support it rather than risk collapse of the fragile peace settlement.

The strong inclination of State Department and White House officials to push direct aid is based on long-range political factors, which can be summed up in this question:

Why should the United States spend up to \$1.5 billion over five years to help reconstruct Hanoi and other war-damaged parts of North Vietnam without reaping political and economic benefits? If all aid is funneled through the Asian Bank or some new international consortium, the U.S. hand would be hidden. But with most U.S. aid bearing a prominent Made-in-America sign, Washington could gradually build real political influence in Hanoi.

That is surely also the explanation for Hanoi's demand, which first publicly surfaced this week, that American aid be direct. Hanoi, too, looks on aid not just as bucks and molar and machinery, but as opening up a political option in Washington for possible future use.

### Blunt Warning

Moreover, Rep. Otto Passman of Louisiana, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee handling Hanoi aid, has already issued this blunt warning to the administration: Under no conditions will multilateral aid be acceptable.

Passman told us he would much prefer 40-year, 10-percent loans for Hanoi. But he did not rule out direct grants, if no third countries were involved.

In the long run, the administration believes, the hard-boiled advantages of direct aid in international politics will be easier to sell on Capitol Hill and in the nation. But for the short run, it deepens Mr. Nixon's problems and gives his liberal opponents a rationale for opposing previous promises of aid. McGovern is a conspicuous example.

Several times during the presidential campaign, McGovern strongly supported postwar reconstruction aid. Asked early in 1972 whether he endorsed former President Johnson's proposal for \$1 billion in postwar aid, McGovern replied: "Absolutely, absolutely." Later, he said the United States should treat North Vietnam just as it did Japan and Germany after World War II.

Yes, McGovern today hedges on aid for North Vietnam. He recently said he would not rule out aid money only if it was not direct. Other liberals, angry at the President's impoundment of social-welfare funds and his budget ceiling, are similarly threatening to block any direct aid request by Mr. Nixon.

The screams from congressional liberals that greeted the first surprise of U.S. aid for Hanoi surprised the White House, deeply worrying top officials who knew that Hanoi feels it was given a hard commitment in Paris for direct reconstruction aid.

"If Hanoi thinks we are playing a shell game with them on reconstruction aid," one official told us, "all bets for a peaceful settlement are off." In short, once the Hanoi Politburo suspects Mr. Nixon cannot or will not deliver on that key element in the agreement ending the war, the Communists might wreck the whole agreement.

As the battle deepens and Mr. Nixon moves frontally toward direct aid, that fact alone may be his trump card. Surely, Mr. McGovern and the other liberals who screamed longest and loudest for an end of the war would not risk seeing the war-end agreement undermined because of their own refusal to honor a commitment for direct aid to North Vietnam.



## Situation Termed 'Desperate' In British Hospital Strike

LONDON, March 2 (UPI)—Hospitals throughout Britain reported "desperate" situations today despite drastically curtailed treatment because of a strike by hospital employees.

The strike, in its second day, affected 241 hospitals, according to the National Union of Public Employees. There are 126 more on the union's target list for next week.

The nation's 340,000 nurses added their own pay demand today. Nurses at one hospital voted to strike next week.

Britain was gripped by strike fever in the worst week of walkouts since the general strike of 1926. Union after union staged walkouts to protest government policies clamping a rigid ceiling on pay increases.

The strike action by gas workers, nearly three weeks old, cut gas supplies to 2,000 businesses, hundreds of schools and scores of hotels and pubs. Pressure was reduced at 4 million homes, which heat and cook with gas.

Railroad workers, whose 24-hour walkout halted virtually every train in Britain Wednesday

## Taiwan Military Aides To Leave S. Vietnam

TAIPEI, March 2 (Reuters)—Taiwan announced today that it would withdraw its military advisers from South Vietnam but that it would give more economic aid to the Saigon regime.

A Defense Ministry announcement, quoted by the Central News Agency, said that the military mission to South Vietnam would return by the middle of March in accordance with the Vietnam peace agreement. The mission has been in Saigon since 1964.

## Driver Killed on Belfast Bus, 3d Murder in City in 24 Hours

BELFAST, March 2 (AP)—Two young gunmen boarded a bus today in Belfast's Protestant Woodvale area and killed the driver as he started to drive away from the stop.

It was the third killing in Northern Ireland's capital in less than 24 hours and brought the death toll in 3 1/2 years of sectarian violence to at least 738—57 of them this year.

A girl said the gunman fired between four and six shots at the driver, who drove on a few yards before collapsing over the wheel.

"Passengers panicked," the girl said. "Women ran from the vehicle screaming and others were crying. No one knew where the gunmen went."

A police spokesman said: "It was a miracle no one else got in the way of the bullets. As the firing started, the passengers ran like hell for their lives."

The dead man was identified as Patrick Crossan, 35, a Catholic, who lived in the Ardoyne district, not far from where the shooting took place. He was married and had two children. As news of his death spread, both Protestant and Catholic bus crews stopped work in protest.

Stain From Arie  
Two Roman Catholics were the earlier victims of gunmen. One was a pedestrian killed by shots fired from a car in downtown Belfast, the other a cab driver found shot in the head in a car parked in the Protestant Shankill area.

Police reported that a notebook in the cab driver's pocket contained references to three death threats against him by the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The police theorized that he

might have been the victim of an IRA punishment squad.

Guerrillas fired 50 shots in a clash with a British Army patrol at Lough, near the border with the Irish Republic. The patrol fired back and claimed to have seen one man fall to the ground. There were no military casualties.

Masked men raided a pub in Lurgan, County Armagh, and shot the owner in the thigh.

And in Belfast, three teen-agers, including a girl of about 13, wounded a policeman in a gun battle after they tried to hijack his car as he was driving to work.

The shootings occurred after the army raided the Catholic Ardoyne area of the city and claimed it captured eight members of the IRA. It was the biggest roundup of IRA suspects in weeks.

The eight men were believed to include the commander of the Provisional IRA's 3d Battalion, four other battalion officers and three other members of the unit.

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Altman, of German origin, settled in Bolivia in 1933 and took Bolivian nationality five years later.

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WAR SCARE—Inflatable figure of Batman on guard duty at outpost north of Saigon. Batman craze swept country five years ago when series ran on American Forces television. Local businessmen cashed in on the fad and now the figures keep turning up in the strangest places.

## 550th Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP)—The Soviet Union launched the 550th unmanned earth satellite in its top secret Cosmos program yesterday, Tass reported.

The satellite was launched by a Proton rocket from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. It was the 550th in the series of unmanned satellites launched by the Soviet Union since 1967.

## Bolivia Holds Altman As Nazi Leader

Judge Reports He Says He Is Barbie

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 2 (Reuters)—A Bolivian judge said today that Klaus Altman, a naturalized Bolivian citizen, had admitted he was Klaus Barbie, a former SS chief in Lyons who is wanted in France for war crimes.

He was sent to prison today under a preventive detention order, the judge said.

The judge told Reuters it had been established at a court hearing that Altman, in World War II, had served as an officer of the Nazi SS under the name of Klaus Barbie. France asked Bolivia for Altman's extradition early last year after a Paris newspaper report started investigations into Altman's identity by independent Nazi hunters.

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## Obituaries Actor Art Smith, 73, Played In Group Theater Company

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT)—Art Smith, 73, a retired Broadway and Hollywood actor and member of the now defunct Group Theater, has died of a heart attack at a nursing home in West Babylon, L. I.

Arthur Gordon Smith made his acting debut in Chicago in 1924. He first appeared on Broadway in 1930 with Bette Davis in "Broken Dishes," which ran a year.

Later, he won a New York Critics Award for his performance in "Rocket to the Moon," a Clifford Odets play staged by Harold Clurman and produced by the Group Theater, of which both Mr. Odets and Mr. Clurman were founding members.

Among other performances were his roles in Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie" with Celeste Holm and Kevin McCarthy in 1953 and Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," adapted by Arthur Miller, in 1950, with Fredric March and Morris Carnovsky.

The Group Theater was a politically committed acting company whose productions focused on the economic conditions of the 1930s. In that vein, Mr. Smith played a part in the movie "Native Land," an impassioned documentary film on American civil liberties narrated by Paul Robeson.

Mr. Smith also played in such Hollywood productions as "South Sea Sinner," "Red, Hot and Blue" and "Beverly Hills Cop."

His last appearance was in the television play "Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night" by Loring Mandel in October, 1967.

E.O. (Doc) Hayes  
TERRELL, Texas, March 2 (AP)—E.O. (Doc) Hayes, 67, former

basketball coach at Southern Methodist University, and his wife, Kathleen, died in a car crash Monday.

Mr. Hayes's Mustangs won eight Southwest Conference titles for him in his 20 seasons at SMU. From 1947 to 1967, he set a record for most career victories by an SMU coach, 299. His team lost 182 games in that period.

After retiring as head coach at SMU in 1967, Mr. Hayes served as a special associate there for two years before joining the Dallas Chaparrals basketball team as director of player personnel for two years.

Tito Rodriguez  
NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT)—Tito Rodriguez, 50, the Puerto Rican singer and bandleader, died Wednesday at a hospital here of complications following a hemorrhaging ulcer.

Mr. Rodriguez was sometimes called the Frank Sinatra of Latin music for his great popularity and smooth, lyrical style.

Ernest Belcher  
HOLLYWOOD, March 2 (AP)—Ernest Belcher, 59, choreographer-singer and father of dancer Marge Champion, died after a brief illness.

Mr. Belcher came to Los Angeles in 1915 and entered motion-picture choreography and instruction three years later. He was with the Mack Sennett organization for several decades and founded a Hollywood dance school.

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## MUSIC

## Levine in London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 2 (IHT).—James Levine, at 29 the new principal conductor of the Met and musical director of Chicago's Ravinia Festival, made his London debut with the London Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall last night, and revealed himself, on this occasion at least, as a young conductor of prodigious talent and assurance, who has yet to acquire the leavening attributes of relaxation and repose.

What is there about the young these days? What drives them to make every place a blockbuster? In classical music the young conductors—and the young pianists, too—tend to play too fast. In jazz, the young musicians play too many notes; they play too fast, and the brass and reeds play too high. In pop music almost everything is too loud.

Anxiety, probably. Not anxiety about their own competence. The best—and James Levine is one of them—are extraordinarily gifted and accomplished, and they know it. More likely, it is fear of losing audiences whose sensibilities are already dulled by manifold other claims upon their attention. In classical music, the fear is compounded by the require-

ment of working in an ageing and stagnant repertoire, the requirement—or so they seem to think—of making old war horses sound like young ones.

Levine began last night with a gee-whis performance of the overture to "The Bartered Bride," very fast, very clean, very controlled—and without humor, mirth or gaiety. The ensuing "Jupiter Symphony" of Mozart was also fast. As with the concluding performance of Debussy's "La Mer," the conductor's drive and supervision were intense to a degree that seemed to stifle composition and composer. There is something to be said for letting composers—and orchestras—speak for themselves.

What Levine is capable of as musician and technician was demonstrated more positively in his masterly account of the subtle orchestral textures of songs from Mahler's "Des Knaben Wunderhorn," sung with memorable artistry and superb vocalism by John Shirley-Quirk. He has the makings of a great conductor. As Joan Chissell observed in The Times today, "Time is on his side." If only he can learn to take his time—or the composer's.



James Levine, at 29, 'has the makings of a great conductor... if he can learn to take his time...'

## At the Rome Opera

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT).—The Rome Opera certainly has odd ideas about programming. The current production is a case in point: a triple bill that features Bournonville's ballet "La Sylphide" sandwiched between two contemporary operas, by Bruno Bettinelli and Giulio Viozzi. Though "La Sylphide" two acts are not long, they do require an intermission. So with three works and three intermissions, the evening is a long one (just over four hours), and few members of the already sparse audience stay for the final piece.

Actually, one cannot say that the early-to-beds mile much. Viozzi's "Allamistakeo," based on a Poe story, is a weak, 40-minute joke about a mummy who talks with some scientists. The music, palely exotic, is pedestrian and derivative, echoing Fucini's "Turandot" (notably the Pine, Pang and Pong scenes) with an occasional dash of Prokofiev.

Bettinelli's opera, also Poe-based, is "The Pit and the Pendulum." Though the music is again not grippingly original, it is a good, sound, modern-academic product: virtually a long scene for tenor, the imprisoned hero. The director, An-

tonello Madan Diz, decided to put the tenor (the sensitive Lajos Kozma) not in Poe's pit but in the orchestra, doubling him, on-stage, with the dancer Tuccio Riganò. Normally this schizophrane solution does not achieve happy results, but Riganò fortunately had learned the music so well and had so carefully synchronized his movements that—from Row 19 at least—he was convincing, even moving, skilfully choreographed by Giuseppe Urbani. Tina Sestini Falli's dissolving acts worked well.

The young conductor Maurizio Rinaldi seemed to have a good grip on both operas. His grip was much less firm on Herman von Lovenskiöld's simple, but elusive, score for "La Sylphide." Here the conductor's hand was heavy; the music often dragged, instead of soaring. The dancers, however, in Erik Bruhn's careful and impressive reconstruction of Bournonville, were in excellent form. After weeks of patient preparation, Bruhn had brought the Rome Opera's uneven corps de ballet into top shape. Elisabetta Terabust was an airy, elegant sylph, and Niels Kehlet—imported from Copenhagen—scored a warm personal success in his debut here.

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(Continued on Page 13)







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53. Not

2009. High Low Last. Chg.									
109	39	40	39	37	37	37	37	37	37
110	43	44	43	42	42	42	42	42	42
111	47	48	47	46	46	46	46	46	46
112	53	54	53	52	52	52	52	52	52
113	57	58	57	56	56	56	56	56	56
114	63	64	63	62	62	62	62	62	62
115	67	68	67	66	66	66	66	66	66
116	73	74	73	72	72	72	72	72	72
117	77	78	77	76	76	76	76	76	76
118	83	84	83	82	82	82	82	82	82
119	87	88	87	86	86	86	86	86	86
120	93	94	93	92	92	92	92	92	92
121	97	98	97	96	96	96	96	96	96
122	103	104	103	102	102	102	102	102	102
123	107	108	107	106	106	106	106	106	106
124	113	114	113	112	112	112	112	112	112
125	117	118	117	116	116	116	116	116	116
126	123	124	123	122	122	122	122	122	122
127	127	128	127	126	126	126	126	126	126
128	133	134	133	132	132	132	132	132	132
129	137	138	137	136	136	136	136	136	136
130	143	144	143	142	142	142	142	142	142
131	147	148	147	146	146	146	146	146	146
132	153	154	153	152	152	152	152	152	152
133	157	158	157	156	156	156	156	156	156
134	163	164	163	162	162	162	162	162	162
135	167	168	167	166	166	166	166	166	166
136	173	174	173	172	172	172	172	172	172
137	177	178	177	176	176	176	176	176	176
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140	193	194	193	192	192	192	192	192	192
141	197	198	197	196	196	196	196	196	196
142	203	204	203	202	202	202	202	202	202
143	207	208	207	206	206	206	206	206	206
144	213	214	213	212	212	212	212	212	212
145	217	218	217	216	216	216	216	216	216
146	223	224	223	222	222	222	222	222	222
147	227	228	227	226	226	226	226	226	226
148	233	234	233	232	232	232	232	232	232
149	237	238	237	236	236	236	236	236	236
150	243	244	243	242	242	242	242	242	242
151	247	248	247	246	246	246	246	246	246
152	253	254	253	252	252	252	252	252	252
153	257	258	257	256	256	256	256	256	256
154	263	264	263	262	262	262	262	262	262
155	267	268	267	266	266	266	266	266	266
156	273	274	273	272	272	272	272	272	272
157	277	278	277	276	276	276	276	276	276

198	16%	151	16%	16	+
22	18%	181	18%	+	+
2570	63	62	62	-	1
5216	52%	51	52		
	50%	21	30%		
39	13	161	17	6	+
3	38%	3	38%		
175	13%	12%	13%	+	1
273	5%	51%	5%		
38	22	21%	21%		4
7	6%	6%	6%		
44	33%	33%	33%		3
473	44	41%	44		3
259	26	23%	26		2
13	40	39%	39%		1
27	38%	38%	38%		
	43%	43%	43%		
281	16%	15%	16%		1

22	23%	23%	23%	16
250	182	102	102	2
25	17%	17	17%	16
15	21%	20%	21	16
9	5%	5%	5%+	16
55	15%	15	15	16
25	15%	15	15%	16
280	24%	23%	24%+	16
9	38%	38%	38%+	16
11	6	5%	6	16
8	126%	125%	125%	16
2	13	13	12	16

642	158 1/2	152 1/2	158 1/2 + 7%
55	20 1/4	18 1/2	20 1/4 + 13%
1	10 1/8	10 1/8	
27	31 3/4	31 1/2	81 1/2
68	28 3/4	20 1/4	28 3/4 - 16%
76	23 1/4	20 3/4	23 1/4 - 13%
179	47 1/2	40 1/4	47 1/2 + 17%
79	31 1/2	31 1/2	

U	330	323	340	-2
P	64	61	62	-3
P	1574	1574	1574	-3
ean	1474	1474	1474	-3
	132	122	122	-10
	67	65	65	-1
	1374	1374	1374	-15
O	59	55	58	-5
P	750	665	745	-5
P	635	615	630	-5

3,730,736 shares.

## ed in Europe

Evon	5-88	1211	123
Emag	514-44	1571	125
Phy	61-52	76	85
Phy	61-52	76	85
Phy	61-52	76	85

...nt Tel 512-58...	100%	101%
...ummins Int 514-	90%	70%
...ard and 414-57...	104%	105%
...olly F 513...	79%	80%
...Kodak 414-88...	152	153
...edders 5-92...	83	84
...and Dept 412-85...	778	779
...trestone 5-88...	100%	101%
...rest 5-43	704	707

[illegible]


S.E. 5-82	1694	7692
S.E. 5-82	1094	
S.E. 5-82	715	771
Logan 4-83	102	703
asco 5-83	614	674
asco 5-83	674	674
TV 5-83	50	51
arkland 5-83	964	974
ss Mut 6-83	974	984
hellin 6-83	1774	1784

Stes 44-72.....	105 1/2	105 1/2
Jorgan JP 44-87	106 1/2	107 1/2
Colorado 416-83..	142	144
Murphy Oil 49....	112	113
Rebisco 54-88.....	108	109
Waters III 416-87..	98 1/2	99 1/2
McArm 54.....	74 1/2	75 1/2
Wiley JC 416-87...	71 1/2	117
San Lamp 416-83..	121 1/2	122 1/2

C.A. 5-88	70%	70%
Avion 414-83	187	187%
Avion 414-87	104%	104%
Avion 414-88	75	75%
Avion 414-89	104%	104%
Avion 414-90	107%	107%
Avion 414-91	107%	107%
Avion 414-92	107%	107%
Avion 414-93	107%	107%
Avion 414-94	107%	107%
Avion 414-95	107%	107%
Avion 414-96	107%	107%
Avion 414-97	107%	107%
Avion 414-98	107%	107%
Avion 414-99	107%	107%
Avion 414-00	107%	107%
Avion 414-01	107%	107%
Avion 414-02	107%	107%
Avion 414-03	107%	107%
Avion 414-04	107%	107%
Avion 414-05	107%	107%
Avion 414-06	107%	107%
Avion 414-07	107%	107%
Avion 414-08	107%	107%
Avion 414-09	107%	107%
Avion 414-10	107%	107%
Avion 414-11	107%	107%
Avion 414-12	107%	107%
Avion 414-13	107%	107%
Avion 414-14	107%	107%
Avion 414-15	107%	107%
Avion 414-16	107%	107%
Avion 414-17	107%	107%
Avion 414-18	107%	107%
Avion 414-19	107%	107%
Avion 414-20	107%	107%
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Avion 414-79	107%	107%
Avion 414-80	107%	107%
Avion 414-81	107%	107%
Avion 414-82	107%	107%
Avion 414-83	107%	107%
Avion 414-84	107%	107%
Avion 414-85	107%	107%
Avion 414-86	107%	107%
Avion 414-8		

Bond: Je—Index  
 (Bank Dec. 31, 1964—1968)  
 When Long Corp.  
 yesterday... 79.15 95.12 129.80  
 ... 94.18 96.37 129.36

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کتابخانه ملی ایران

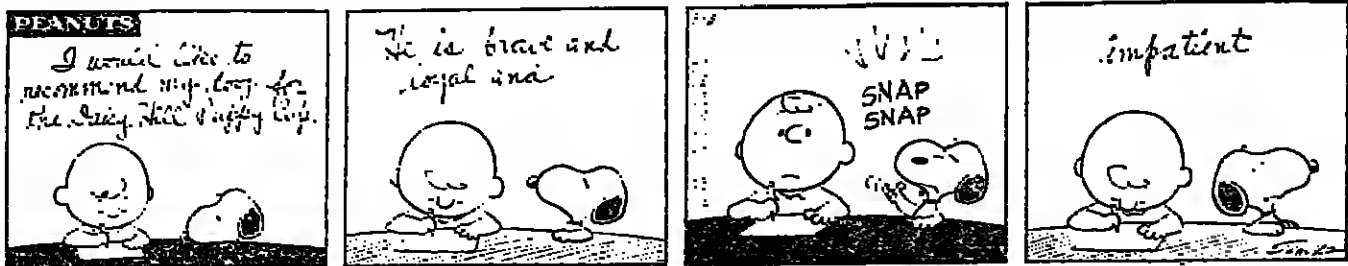
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## European Gold Markets

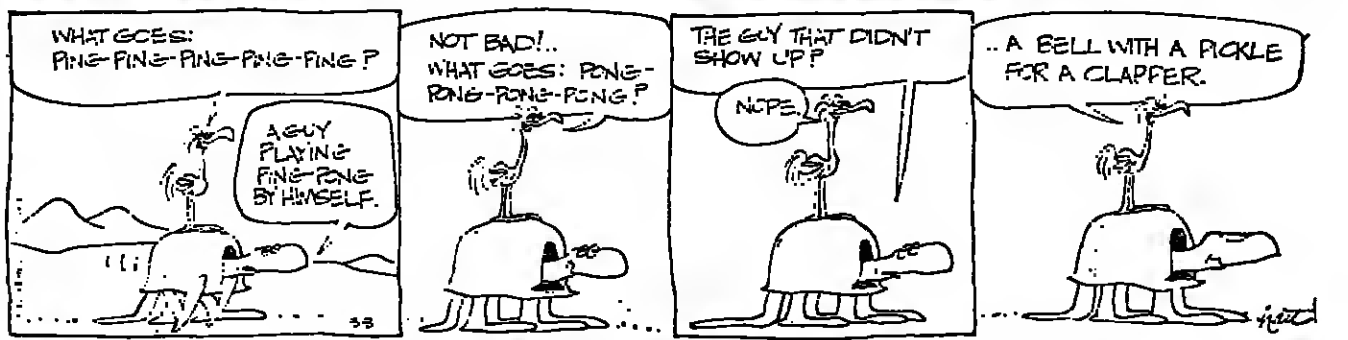
**ELLIS AG ZÜRICH**  
Weinplatz 6  
Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641.  
**BROKERS FOR:**  
**Stocks-Engebonds-Eurodeposits**



PEANUTS



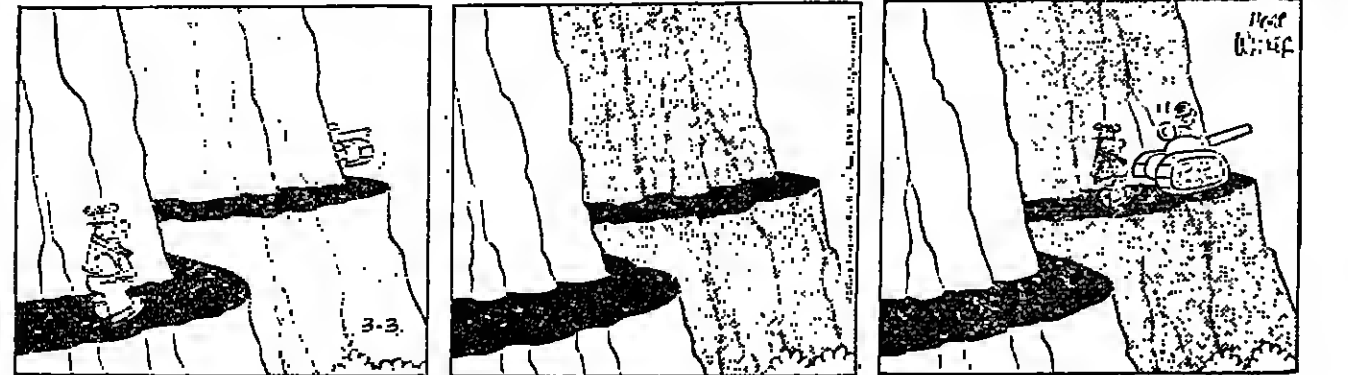
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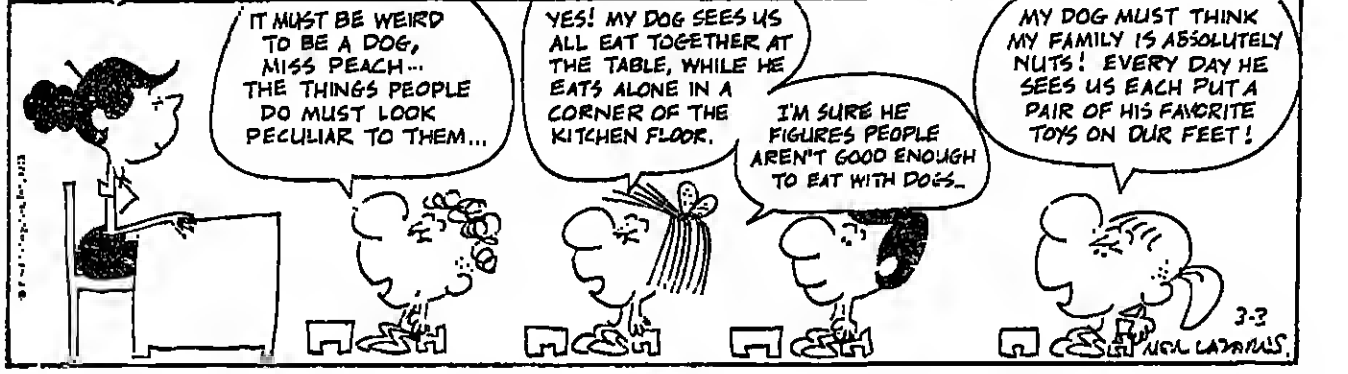
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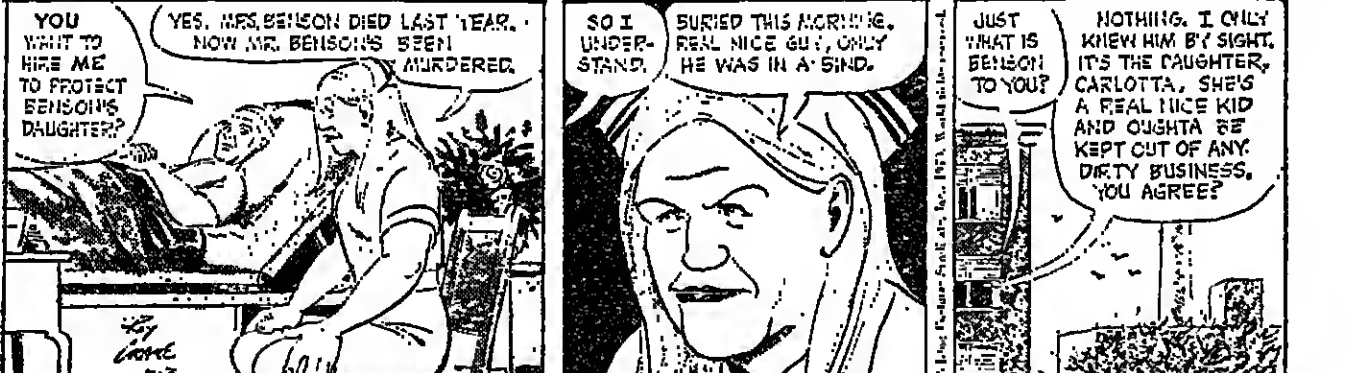
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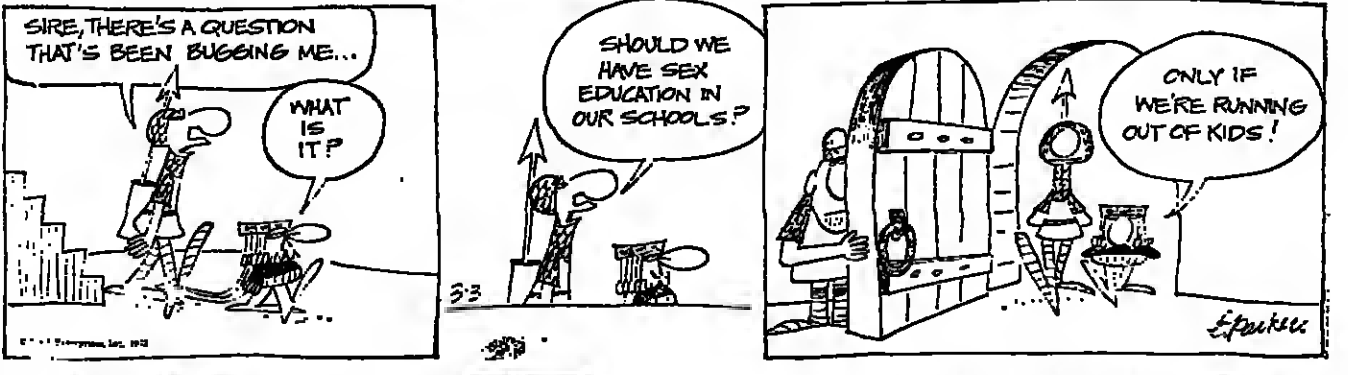
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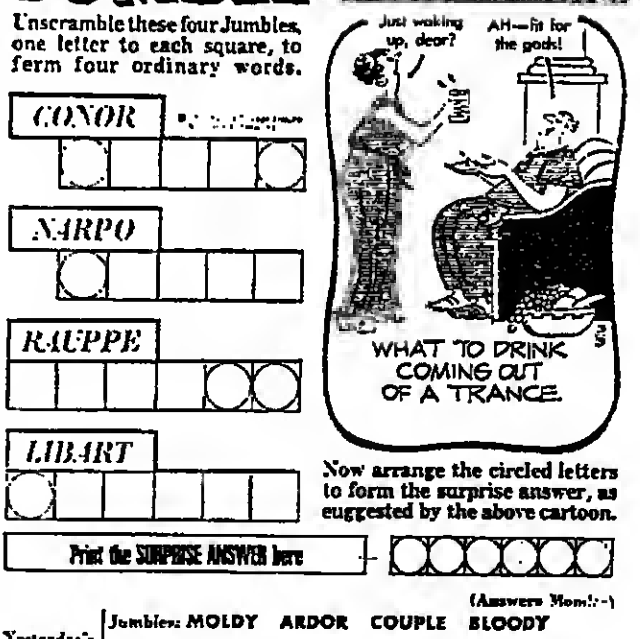
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BOOKS

D'ANNUNZIO

By Philippe Julian. Translated from the French by Stephen Hardman. Illustrated. The Viking Press. 366 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PHILIPPE Julian, a brilliant biographer, serious though never heavy, scholarly and thorough without a trace of pedantry, is the ideal chronicler of La Belle Epoque, viewing that era so rich in artistic talents with an ironic smile but also with nostalgic affection and admiration. He has previously set before us such of its sacred monsters as Wilde, Sarah Bernhardt and Robert de Montesquiou. Now in "D'Annunzio," he has tackled the most enigmatic and slippery of them all.

"Gabriele d'Annunzio," he writes, "succeeded in living his wildest dreams: ugly, he was irresistible; a petty bourgeois, he became a prince; a worldly aesthete, he was a hero and a cause of his prodigious vitality, certainly, but also because, absolutely sure of his genius and quite untrammelled by scruples or a sense of humor, he embodied the myth of the closing 19th century, the Nietzschean superior with the herism and the crudity inherent in that concept."

Yet D'Annunzio defies classification. The story of his life, more completely told by Julian than by earlier biographers—reads like a romantic novel and is quite as incredible.

He was born into a patriarchal family of diminishing means in Pescara on the Adriatic coast in 1863. Something of the Middle Ages still lingered in Abruzzi and the boy, awed by the province's legends, absorbed its superstitions. For the rest of his life he believed in good and bad omens, in witches, the evil eye and ghosts. His dissolute father, repulently preserved in "Il Trionfo Della Morte," recognized his budding talents and enrolled him in a Jesuit college at Prato, near Florence, where he received sound classic education and shone as a student. His first volume of poetry, composed at 17, was published at his father's expense. When D'Annunzio arrived in Rome at 20 to begin his fortune hunting he was already famous in the literary world.

As a flattering reporter he wedged his way into Roman society and married into the nobility over the indignant objections of his bride's parents. Legally the marriage endured, but the ambitious adventurer soon abandoned his wife and child to enter into some violent and widely publicized love affairs. He stood in the dock in Naples on an adultery charge, but notwithstanding this he was elected a deputy and while in office changed parties, moving from right to left, spurred on causing a sensation.

In Venice he embarked on a torrid liaison with Eleonora Duse. Julian supposes that the celebrated actress and the celebrated poet felt they owed this to their audiences. Duse beseeched him to write plays and, in love, complied at once, though he often gave the plays to other actresses to perform. First, their life together was a nightmare of morbid hysteria. In his novel "Il Fuoco" he immortalized all its secrets.

Finding sensual pleasure and luxury indispensable, D'Annunzio was cautiously pursued by deserted mistresses and impatient creditors. In 1910, he took refuge in France and was limited in the Parisian salons, as Proust has recorded. There he quickly wrote "Le Martyr de Saint Sebastien" for Ida Rubenstein. Debussy contributed the score and Rubenstein played it, clad in sumptuous costumes, against Byzantine settings designed by Bakst. When his life in Paris, for became cluttered, the poet fled—this time to an estate in Arcachon, France, taking with him the beautiful Romaine Brooks, the American portrait painter, as his companion.

With the outbreak of war in 1914 he found "a heroic reason for living." He was determined that Italy, despite its alliance with the central powers, should enter the fray on the Allied side. On the morning of May 4, 1915, when he returned to his homeland, crowds gathered to greet him. The tenor-poet tried out his voice in Genoa on the balcony of the Eden Palace Hotel. Some 40,000 admirers massed to meet on his arrival in Rome, demanding a speech that very day. In almost no time he had talked Italy into defending the Allied cause.

In 1919, dissatisfied with the delay of the peace conference in deciding the future of Fiume, he led a raid on the port and occupied it with his followers until 1920 when under the cannonading of the Italian Navy he surrendered his self-assumed authority. This action earned him later the title of "The John Baptist of Fascism," but his subsequent relations with Mussolini were extremely ambiguous. It is possible that there was an attempt to assassinate him in the early days of black-shirt rule; a fall from a window which has never been explained nearly cost him his life. He spent his remaining years in exile from national activities in his grandiose mansion on Lake Garda, dying almost forgotten on the eve of World War II.

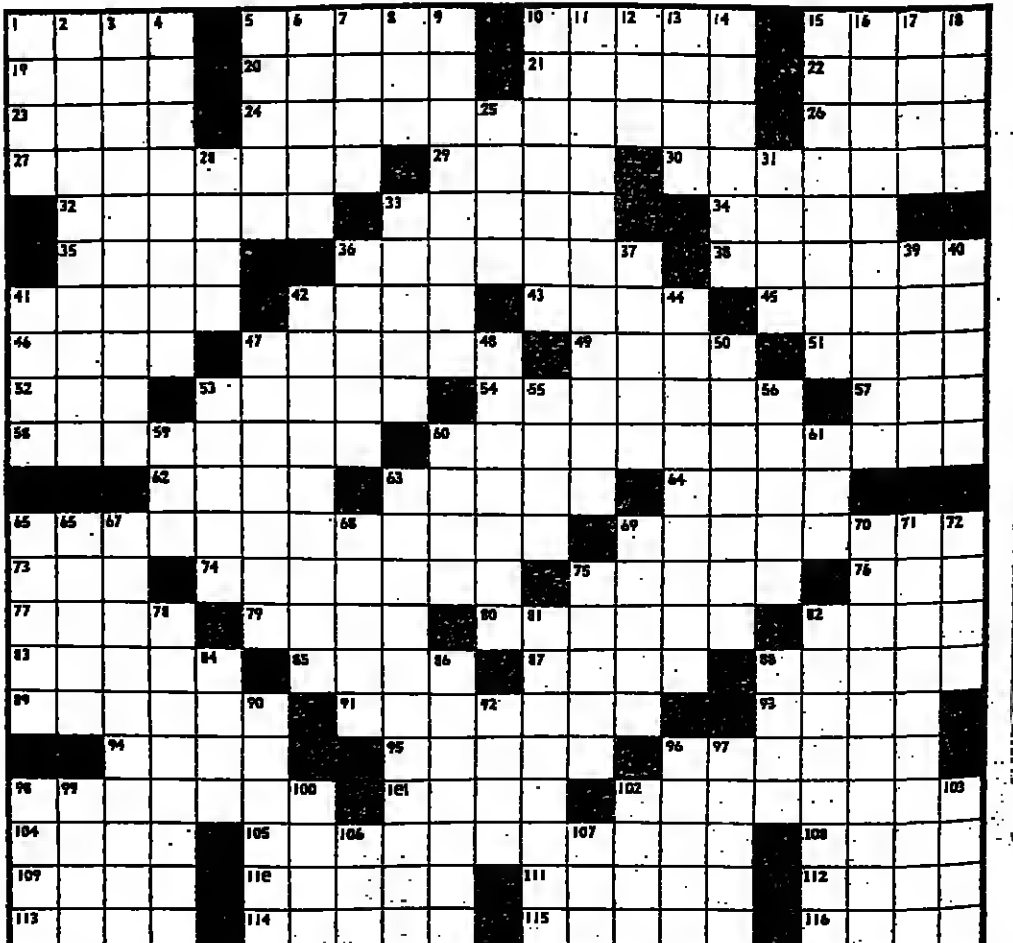
As a superb stylist, his literary work, though ornate in the fashion of Wilde and other models of the nineties, is returning to favor. His political career was so erratic that it is difficult to decipher its objectives, save its obvious intention of bringing glory to D'Annunzio. Lenin considered him the only true Italian revolutionary and it is not impossible that between Fiume and the Fascist march on Rome he might have set himself up as a Bolshevik dictator. As a politician he was master of the slashing phrase. President Woodrow Wilson, whom he loathed, he denounced as "a puritan hypocrite, his mouth full of lies and false teeth."

In his last years a publisher asked him to write a book on Mussolini. "It has been done," said D'Annunzio, and showed him his study of Cola di Rienzo, opening it at these prophetic lines: "The populace hanged him by the feet from a post and stoned him. For two days, and a night he was the target of their games."

Thomas Quinn Curtiss is a film and theater critic for the International Herald Tribune.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

IMPROPER NAMES—By Eugene T. Maleska



- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS              | DOWN              |
| 1 Bosphorus         | 7 Clasp           |
| 2 Sessalras drink   | 8 Ref. book       |
| 3 Levantine wind    | 9 O.T. book       |
| 10 Dile the legend  | 10 On the carpet  |
| 11 Dile the legend  | 11 Two no-bit     |
| 12 Eastern bridge   | 12 Clara of films |
| 13 Not a seal       | 13 Bapocoll       |
| 14 Combustible heap | 14 Red cranny     |
| 15 Greek name       | 15 Full of life   |
| 16 Greek name       |                   |
| 17 Not a seal       |                   |
| 18 Combustible heap |                   |
| 19 Greek name       |                   |
| 20 Greek name       |                   |
| 21 Not a seal       |                   |
| 22 Combustible heap |                   |
| 23 Greek name       |                   |
| 24 Greek name       |                   |
| 25 Not a seal       |                   |
| 26 Combustible heap |                   |
| 27 Greek name       |                   |
| 28 Greek name       |                   |
| 29 Not a seal       |                   |
| 30 Combustible heap |                   |
| 31 Greek name       |                   |
| 32 Greek name       |                   |
| 33 Not a seal       |                   |
| 34 Combustible heap |                   |
| 35 Greek name       |                   |
| 36 Greek name       |                   |
| 37 Not a seal       |                   |
| 38 Combustible heap |                   |
| 39 Greek name       |                   |
| 40 Greek name       |                   |
| 41 Not a seal       |                   |
| 42 Combustible heap |                   |
| 43 Greek name       |                   |
| 44 Greek name       |                   |
| 45 Not a seal       |                   |
| 46 Combustible heap |                   |
| 47 Greek name       |                   |
| 48 Greek name       |                   |
| 49 Not a seal       |                   |
| 50 Combustible heap |                   |
| 51 Greek name       |                   |
| 52 Greek name       |                   |
| 53 Not a seal       |                   |
| 54 Combustible heap |                   |
| 55 Greek name       |                   |
| 56 Greek name       |                   |
| 57 Not a seal       |                   |
| 58 Combustible heap |                   |
| 59 Greek name       |                   |
| 60 Greek name       |                   |
| 61 Not a seal       |                   |
| 62 Combustible heap |                   |
| 63 Greek name       |                   |
| 64 Greek name       |                   |
| 65 Not a seal       |                   |
| 66 Combustible heap |                   |
| 67 Greek name       |                   |
| 68 Greek name       |                   |
| 69 Not a seal       |                   |
| 70 Combustible heap |                   |
| 71 Greek name       |                   |
| 72 Greek name       |                   |

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS              | DOWN              |
| 1 Bosphorus         | 7 Clasp           |
| 2 Sessalras drink   | 8 Ref. book       |
| 3 Levantine wind    | 9 O.T. book       |
| 10 Dile the legend  | 10 On the carpet  |
| 11 Dile the legend  | 11 Two no-bit     |
| 12 Eastern bridge   | 12 Clara of films |
| 13 Not a seal       | 13 Bapocoll       |
| 14 Combustible heap | 14 Red cranny     |
| 15 Greek name       | 15 Full of life   |
| 16 Greek name       |                   |
| 17 Not a seal       |                   |
| 18 Combustible heap |                   |
| 19 Greek name       |                   |
| 20 Greek name       |                   |
| 21 Not a seal       |                   |
| 22 Combustible heap |                   |
| 23 Greek name       |                   |
| 24 Greek name       |                   |
| 25 Not a seal       |                   |
| 26 Combustible heap |                   |
| 27 Greek name       |                   |
| 28 Greek name       |                   |
| 29 Not a seal       |                   |
| 30 Combustible heap |                   |
| 31 Greek name       |                   |
| 32 Greek name       |                   |
| 33 Not a seal       |                   |
| 34 Combustible heap |                   |
| 35 Greek name       |                   |
| 36 Greek name       |                   |
| 37 Not a seal       |                   |
| 38 Combustible heap |                   |
| 39 Greek name       |                   |
| 40 Greek name       |                   |
| 41 Not a seal       |                   |
| 42 Combustible heap |                   |
| 43 Greek name       |                   |
| 44 Greek name       |                   |
| 45 Not a seal       |                   |
| 46 Combustible heap |                   |
| 47 Greek name       |                   |
| 48 Greek name       |                   |
| 49 Not a seal       |                   |
| 50 Combustible heap |                   |
| 51 Greek name       |                   |
| 52 Greek name       |                   |
| 53 Not a seal       |                   |
| 54 Combustible heap |                   |
| 55 Greek name       |                   |
| 56 Greek name       |                   |
| 57 Not a seal       |                   |
| 58 Combustible heap |                   |
| 59 Greek name       |                   |
| 60 Greek name       |                   |
| 61 Not a seal       |                   |
| 62 Combustible heap |                   |
| 63 Greek name       |                   |
| 64 Greek name       |                   |
| 65 Not a seal       |                   |
| 66 Combustible heap |                   |
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| 68 Greek name       |                   |
| 69 Not a seal       |                   |
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| 71 Greek name       |                   |
| 72 Greek name       |                   |







